THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,622—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 29th April.	MANTUA	11000	......	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	......	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th ,,	ARABIA	8000	......	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June,	PERSIA	8000	......	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th ,,	MOOLTAN	11000	......	...
22nd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th ,,	INDIA	8000	......	...
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	......	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th ,,	ARABIA	8000	......	..

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Birmingham	7600	....	——	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7810	....	——	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	6529	——	3 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	5321	25 April.	19 ,,	8 June*	——
City of Sparta	5415	25 May	18 June	9 July*	....
City of Paris	9200	14 ,,	9 ,,	20 July†	——
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	2 July	23 July	——
City of York	7800	18 ,,	11 ,,	31 July	
City of Corinth	5443	27 ,,	21 ,,	16 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	20 ,,	13 ,,	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6529	30 ,,	22 ,,	13 ,,	
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Aug.	31 ,,	20 ,,	
City of Sparta	5415	21 ,,	13 Sept	3 Oct.	
City of Calcutta	7630	29 ,,	21 ,,	11 ,,	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 8 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles 25 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7000	28 ,,	Naples...... 6 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Corinth	5443	5 Oct.	......	22 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 ,,	Marseilles 23 Oct.	6 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5341	23 ,,	Marseilles 30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Steamer	...	31 ,,	Naples.... 8 Nov.	23 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Nov.	Marseilles 15 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	20 ,,	......	12 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 ,,	......	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

FARES,	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
,, London via Marseilles	653	1,041	489	809
,, Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
† Dumra	1695	Friday	19th April	6 a.m.	direct.
‡ Lhasa	2184	Mon.	22nd April	11 a.m.	via P. D. & C. M.
* Kola	1205	Thurs.	25th April	9 a.m.	C. M.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
* Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. Kola, 1205 tons, on Thursday, 25th April calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 24th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Saturday 20th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Virawa," 3360 tons, on or about 20th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

18th April, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

Calcutta : GRINDLAY & Co.
London : GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Vorwaerts	5990	A. Dannecker	26th April
* Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	30th April
Fr. Ferdinand,	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ....Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back .. ,, 750
To London via Trieste .... ,, 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 903 ,, 1,033*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice..............Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 525
To London via Trieste.......... ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... ,, 633 ,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ....Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 675
To London via Trieste......... ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 834 ,, 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To sail about
Persia	5895	S. Cliunack	7th May

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes ;—

½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 4 per ,, *

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3¾ inch. Rs. 3½ per thousand*

If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousands.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AGENTS, in all the Principle Centres of the Bombay Presidency to represent our Marriage Branch. Liberal Commission to energetic agents. For Particulars. Please apply to

THE SECRETARY,
SRI JANAKI MARRIAGE ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Mylapore, (Madras).

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..........£400,000
RESERVE....................£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...........£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..............£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls. 35,000,000	= say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	,, 3,500,000	= say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	,, 19,500,000	= say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad
Bakou
Batoum
Bokhara
Bombay
Calcutta
Chefoo
Colombo
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Karachi
London
Moscow
Newchwang
Odessa
Paris
Peking
Samarkand
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund............................£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HARBIN
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON,
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do. HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TAIPEH
TIENTSIN
TSINGTAU
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

WHEN YOU ARE IN NEED OF AN INEXPENSIVE BUT ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE

WATCH

FOR POCKET USE OR FOR WRIST WEAR.

PLEASE APPLY TO

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE ; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

D. FERNANDES & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.

61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Re. 1-8 each.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.

CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.

FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Re. 1-0 bottle

CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overstoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.

SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES

Provision Stores supplied by order only.

MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE.

RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.

Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.

THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.

Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND........ ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHAPTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES,

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Delhi
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Iloilo
Hongkong
Canton
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10 30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 20 per cent. on the paid-up Capital (Rs. 10 per Share), for the year ending 31st December, 1911, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the Twenty-second day of April, 1912, at the Offices of the Company, "Oriental Buildings."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Bombay, 17th April, 1912.

WANTED FOR THE SACHIN STATE.

A SUPERVISOR, to take charge of the Public Works Department of the State. Pay Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 plus Rs. 20 conveyance allowance, one who has served as a Head Overseer preferred. Apply DEWAN, Sachin State with certificates.

MANIRAM AMBARAM,
Dewan, Sachin State.

Sachin, 16th April, 1912.

LOST.

A BLUE PERSIAN CAT, at Church Gate Station, on the evening of the 15th Instant. If found please return to Mr. R. F. R. Cooke, Yacht Club Chambers. A Reward will be given.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT, has as from the 10th instant RESIGNED as a PARTNER of and from the Undersigned firm of Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Sons and Co., or D. M. Petit Sons and Co., the Agents of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and that Mr. JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT has been ADMITTED as a PARTNER, in the said firm and that the said firm now consists and will consist of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Baronet, and Messrs. Manockjee Cowasjee Petit and Jehangir Bomanjee Petit.

D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.

Bombay, 13th April, 1912.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the 15th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 18th April, 1912, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 29th February, 1912.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To elect a Director in place of one who retires but who is eligible for re-election.

4.—To elect an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th April to the 25th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLUE DRILL CLOTH FOR UNIFORMS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p. m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1912, for the SUPPLY of BLUE DRILL CLOTH for uniforms during the 12 months commencing from 1st April 1912.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantity and description of cloth required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above and a deposit of rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 9th April, 1912.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 200 tons of BURMAH TEAKWOOD LOGS for Railway Carriages to be delivered at Secunderabad not later than 1st July, 1912.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of rupees one hundred (Rs. 100) only which will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers, but retained as security for the due fulfilment of the contract in the case of the successful tenderer.

3. Tender forms and specifications may be obtained from the Acting Storekeeper, N. G. S. Railways, Secunderabad on payment of rupee one each.

4. Tenders to be submitted by 12 noon on MONDAY the 6th May, addressed to the Acting Storekeeper, N. G. S. Railways, and marked "confidential."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Agent and Manager,
H. H. the N. G. S. Railways Co., Ld.

Secunderabad, 12th April 1912.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of April, 1912, at 4 P. M. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made upto 31st December, 1911.

2. To declare a Dividend.

3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1912, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 30th April, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th April, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT,
Grand Change of Programme.
THE LAST 3 NIGHTS
OF THE
PEKIN MYSTERIES.
HAN PING CHIEN.
THE GREATEST CHINESE WIZARD,
Supported by the World-Famed Troupe of
CHINESE MAGICIANS,
JUGGLERS
AND
ACROBATS.
OUR STAR!
CHANG CHING FU
Will display marvellous feats of Dish Spinning in which he puts to scorn all the Laws of Gravity.
CHILDREN'S MATINEE
On SATURDAY, APRIL 20TH,
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 Annas.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

By special arrangement with the Management of the Tramway Co., trams will run after the performance to all parts of the City.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

"MAIDANIA."

The Coolest, Brightest and Best Place in Bombay.
Look below for the
CIRCUS ANNOUNCEMENT
Be prepared for other startling Events.

Gates open 6-30. Admission As. 2,

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY,
KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS.
The Finest and Most Up-to-date Show in the East
A Combination of Eastern and Western Talent.
WONDERFUL PERFORMING ANIMALS.
THE
LARGEST MENAGERIE in India
THE GREAT JENKINS FAMILY.
ACROBATS PAR EXCELLENCE.

Prices :—

Box 4 Seats	... Rs. 15	Second Class	Rs.	2
Single Seat	... " 4	Gallery carpet	"	1
First Class	... " 3	do.	As.	8

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Tickets for the Circus admit free to
"MAIDANIA."

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India :—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 8, Green Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

BANGLORE.—Offers invited for LAND, 5½ acres, suitable for University, Factory Residences, etc. Near New Railway Station and proposed Tram Terminus. Commanding absolutely finest views, surroundings open country. Apply "A. W.," care of this Paper.

WANTED.—An AGENT, to secure Rs. 2,00,000, Lakhs, for a very profitable concern, yielding about 12 per cent. per annum, or a SLEEPING PARTNER, for the same. Equal Share in Good Will of Rs. 25,000, with 5 per cent. perpetual commission to both the partners equally, for working the concern. Apply to Box No. 1, care of this Paper.

WANTED, by an old-established and well-known European Firm, an EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT and also CASHIER (Hindu or Portuguese preferred), with security. Reply giving references and stating salary required to "Merchant," Box No. 1218, care of this Paper.

TO ELECTRICIANS.—A trial with "Dr. JUST WOLFRAM TUNGSRAM" M. F. Lamps 75 per cent saving in current, and my "2500 MEGHOM CABLES" best B. C. M. A. Grade, will convince you as being the best and cheapest on the market. They are unrivalled quality and you will not buy any other once you use them. Sole Agent E. G. FULEP, 45 Hornby Row, Oppt. Cook's Bldgs, Bombay.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

MACHINE MINDER wanted for High-class Jobbing, one used to latest machinery and best work only need apply permanency to suitable mote. Write stating salary required, enclosing testimonials to Box No. 236, care of this Paper.

TO COMPOSITORS.—TWO COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work and copies of testmonials to Box No. 888, care of this Paper.

TO COMPOSITORS—TWO ENGLISH COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work, and copies of testimonials to Box No. 499, care of this Paper.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

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EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 $\frac{23}{32}$d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets. &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding Stationery. etc

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

WE SEND YOU FREE
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A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations. are added in the second year.

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Absolutely sure medium.

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Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF SILK PIECE-GOODS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Maganlal Jamnadas Golwala, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Kalkadevi, opposite the Pootla Mandir, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), large stock of Chinese and Japanese Sarees with borders and entirely embroidered, entirely embroidered jablas with border, plain and flowered saree pieces, Surat and English embroidered silk satins, tas, silk choondry, etc., also glass door shop, cub-boards, tables, show cases, iron safe, etc.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale and the goods are on view.

SALE OF HUMBER MOTOR CAR WITH NEW TYRES.

Under instructions from Mr. Pestonjee Shapoorjee Narielwala, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jamasjee and Manekjee, Engineers, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 22nd Instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.)

1 Humber Motor Car, 4 cylinders, about 10-12 H. P., 4 seated with lamps and tools, in good working order, with new tyres.

The above car may be seen at Mr. P. S. Narielwala's residence, in Napean Sea Road, next to Lanka Lodge, on any day before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th April, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 36, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH COMPRESSED LEATHER, LEATHER BOARD STIFFNERS & EYELETS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p. m. (S.T.), at their Rooms on account of the concerned—

14 bales English compressed leather.
5 cases leather board stiffners.
1 case eyelets.

AUCTION SALE of Goods, Grain Sweeping, etc.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 19th April, 1912, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping, iron and other miscellaneous goods. etc.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell be Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1912, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), in the P. and O. S. N. Co's Dockyard, Mazagon :—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, etc., consisting of old canvas, sails, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, brass, copper, lead, and wooden fittings, broken glass, and crockeryware, boats, Europe rope, old Dredger's boiler and machinery, 2 oregon pine spars, knives, carpets, old troops mess utensils, leather belting, rubber cuttings, ironware, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty, etc., that may be and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th April, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

BONA-FIDE SALE of the whole of the stock-in-trade of the well-known firm of Messrs. HINODE & Co., Japanese Fancy-goods merchants, opposite Messrs. Whiteway Laidlaw & Co., Hornby Row, Fort.

Messrs, SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th and THURSDAY the 25th days of April, 1912, sell by Public Auction at 3 p. m. (S. T.) each day on the premises as above the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Hinode and Co. (winding up their business) of useful and decorative Japanese goods, and works of art consisting of Awata Imari and other porcelain vases and bowls gold decorated and coloured in great variety, superior porcelain tea and coffee cups; tea and coffee and breakfast sets of 27 pieces and upwards; large decorative jars, metal table and toilet requisites and ornamental articles, bronze okimonos (decorative figures) inlaid and painted lacquered panels, screens, glass bead and tube curtains; silk and satin embroidered table covers and hanging; lacquered tea-poys, albums, silk handkerchief, kimonos; also a collection of Japanese art and curios consisting of ivory figures; old satsuma Damochine works; old lacquered ware, including one elaborately carved dressing table; fully carved stands; one gold lacquered cabinet and a host of other useful and decorative articles.

Also shop fittings and furniture goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

Catalogues may be obtained from the sale premises.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th April, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS. 24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th April, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at "Rahim Mansions," first floor, near the Wesleyan Church, on Colaba Causeway, the valuable handsome French and Mahogany polished household furniture, such as tapestry lined drawing-room, suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble topped tables and tile topped teapoys, dining table, chairs, dumbwaiter, dinner waggon, sideboard, single and double mirror door, wardrobes and hanging almyrahs, iron bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, roll top office table, book cases, hat and umbrella stands, arm and armless and Curzon chairs, platedware, crockery and glassware, lamps, rich carpets, Jost fan, etc., etc., the property of an European Gentleman and others.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th April, 1912.

CEMENT

PHAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mrs. E. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES. BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

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B. O. C KEROSINES	{	WATERLILY	150° F.
		CHUKKER	125° F.
		VICTORIA	125° F.

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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS

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FORT,
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IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION
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BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT SUPPLIERS.
TO H. M. KING GEORGE V.

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 $\frac{23}{32}$d.
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Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
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1909.

WANTED.

WANTED.

MUSICIANS REQUIRED, for His Excellency the Governor of Bengal's String Orchestra. Only Non-Commissioned Officers and men of British Regiments need apply.

Applications to be sent to

THE MILITARY SECRETARY,
Governor's Camp, Bengal.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Princes Street.
LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.......£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries.

KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID..................	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.........	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,

RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£. 2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	" 109,674
Annual Income	...	" 1,451,086
Assets	...	" 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		" 26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ...	...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette".
See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .. ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... " 0-8

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 16.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 3-16	un	chgd
do. Rentes ...	92 1-4		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 9-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	26 15-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	27 1-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 1-2	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·24	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·48 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
3 months' sight...	3 7-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady, good business done
Futures	... Steady.
Manchester	Steady with little doing.
Total Sales	...10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	2,000 „
Imports	... 3,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 6·50+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 5-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·36 +08	6·33 +08	6·30 +08	6·30 +09	6·27 +09

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·23 +09	6·20 +09	6·17 +08	6·17 +09

New York official noon call May 11·29 ; July 11·41. New Orleans holiday.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	21,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ...	9,300
„ Exports to Great Britain ...	3,000
„ Exports to Continent ...	2,000
„ Spot Cotton— ...	11·70+15

Futures—Month of May 11·25+15

Futures—Month of July 11·29+13

Advanced owing to unfavorable weather reports and on Southern buying of future in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 11 9-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of May	... Holiday
Do. do July	... do
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Firm.

Liverpool, April 16.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings...	Firm but little doing.
Tone Cloths ...	Steady. Moderate business'
Weft American " 54" ...	11 3-8
Weft Egyptian " 80" ...	16 3-4
Tone—Yarn—Market steady.	
Weft Egyptian " 32" ...	11 1-4
Twist " 32" W T C...	9 7-8
Twist " 32" B ...	10 1-4
Cloth G 20 36 inch ...	12 9
Twist " 36" W T C...	10 1-8
Twist " 36" B ...	10 1-2
Twist " 42" ...	11 5-8
Twist American " 60" ...	15
Twist Egyptian " 60" ...	16 1-8
Twist Egyptian " 80" ...	20 1-2
40s Banner Mill Twist ...	11
Geo Mayall's Yarn ...	10 7-8

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool...6 5-32

Buyers or Sellers ... ... Sellers.

Months ... ... April-May.

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Our circular is bearish. The water will recede in time to allow planting like 1897.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 39 3-4
Do. Months— ...June-July
Do. Name of Ports— ...London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... Nominal.
Do Months— ......
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... ... 39 1-4—1-1
Do. Month—March—Sellers—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 39 3-8+1-8
Do. Months— ...April—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...50 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done and buyers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 1-2+ 1-2
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 67 1-4+1-2
Do. Month—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Cal[illegible]... ... 62 6
Do Months ... April-June.
Do Name of Port—London—Sellers—Quiet
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 59 1-2+3-4.
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Nearest—Value.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

87-1-3—0-0-6—Apr.-May.—Hull—Value—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

in New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... — 14 3-4 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ...4 9 1-2—3-4d. Apr.-May.—Done—Easier

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ... £ 70 9-16+3-16
Copper Braziers ... £ 81 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 unchgd

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... —Nominal.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 17 3 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Little demand.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 17 1 1-2—2 1-4 Sellers.
Do Months of Shipments...May—Dull—No demand
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 13 4 3-4+2 1-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
Tone—Easier. Firm on bears covering—Closed quiet but steady
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ...18 9 3-4+3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 16 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... April. Value
Tone—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta 12 1 1-2—1 1-2—Sept.-Nov.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 12 3—1 1-2—Sept.-Nov.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 13 1 1-2—1 1-2—Sept.-Nov.—Value
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 13 3—1 1-2—Sept.-Nov.—Value
Tone—very little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [17TH APRIL 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
3 Cases Rs. ...	Rs. 7,800	Muscat	Comptoir de Paris
5 Boxes Rs. ...	25,600	Bankok	Chartered Bank
1 Parcel Silver	75	London	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 15th April, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	114	131,143
B B and C I Railway ...	84	97,138

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months sight Credits. There has been little business doing and the Banks closed early pending allotments of Council Bills to-day. Far Eastern rates are rather steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. 18th May.
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...143 1-4
Shanghai „	...195 1-4
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet at 96 5-8 for Cash and 96 9-16 for the Settlement and closing rates are as under, there having been little change. A small business is reported.

We quote :—
Cash ...Rs. 96 9 0 to 96 10 0
Settlement ... „ 96 9 0 Buyers.

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher both for ready and forward at 26 15-16 and 27 1-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 58 1-2. The local market has been steadier and closing rates are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs	23	15	0
Australian „	„	23	15	0
Sovereigns „	„	15	0	0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	„	69	2	0
„ 1st Settlement ...	„	68	12	0
„ 2nd Settlement ...	„	68	14	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The advance reported in the Home markets is due to a continuance of unfavourable weather in America, further rains having fallen in many of the States. A private telegram to hand this morning says, however, that the crop promises well in Texas, and Messrs. Neill Brothers have issued a bearish Circular. The local market opened firm with pieces for New Crop higher, good Broach being quoted Rs. 307 and fully good Bengal Rs. 254. There is little change to report in the position of the market. A small speculative business is being done in the bazaar in New Crop, but otherwise there is little doing for forward delivery. The market closes steady as under.

For ready cotton there is a moderate demand and prices are rather steadier.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	285	May.
Fine M.G. Wardha Hinganghat	„	289	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur	„	286-7	„
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon ...	„	283	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	280	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	„	269	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	261-2	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	267	„
Good H. G. Westerns —	„	278	„
Good M. G. Westerns ...	„	285	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	„	300	„
NEW CROP.			
Good M. G. Broach	„	307-8	Mar. 1913.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	„	253-4	Jan. „

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales
Total Imports	10,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·33 +03	6·33 +03	6·33 +03
July.-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**
6·33 +03	6·30 +03	6·26 +03
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
6·23 +03	6·19 +02	6·19 +02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market continues firm with business passing.

We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 11 4 0 B.T.
April.-May ... „ 11 13 6 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is firmer.

We Quote :—
Brown Delhi A.-M. ... Rs. 8 7 6 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... „ 8 13 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Firm.

We quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 58 8 0
Mughi ... „ 56 0 0
Black Kutni ... „ 48 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... „ 60 8 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 11 9 0 B. T.
Ap.-May ... ... „ 11 13 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 35 0 0
Forward ... „ 7 3 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready. ... ...Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS —

Tone—Firmer. We quote:—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 45 0 0
Small ... ... Rs. 43 8 0

WHEAT :—

The market is firm.

We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 8 0 B.T.
„ Delhi A.-M. ... „ 5 9 3 B. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,792
Bank of India	64 1-2
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	51 1-4

MILLS.

Central India S & W Co.... ...	2,070 1-2
David ... ... —	433 3-4
Kohinoor	770
Manockji Petit	2,525
New Great Eastern	205
Standard	1,285

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	153 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	180
Bombay S N Co Ord.	275
do Preference	287 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,375
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley...	520

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	17,253 bales
Wheat	21,883 cwts.
Linseed	49,928 „
Rapeseed	17,927 „
Gingellyseed	1,987 „
Poppyseed	5,212 „
Groundnuts...	4,582 „
Castorseed	4,915 „
Rice	48,130 „
Myrabollams	15,544 „
Cottonseed	27,558 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	3,081 „
Joowar	6,164 „
Maize	930 „

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 15th April.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1912 to 13th April 1912, by Council Bills ...	£ 806,985
Balance to be remitted from 14th April 1912 to 31st March 1913	£ 14,693,501

DAILY EXPORTSA—PRIL 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—7 bales hides, M Kassam ; 104 bales wool and goat hairs, B Hurbham ; 20 bales wool, M Ramjeedas : 130 bales cotton waste and fly, W Wolf and Sons ; 80 bales wool, P Moodlidar 9 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 19 bales wool The Bombay Co.

Haddon Hall s—4,000 cwts maize, L Dreyfus and Co 1,557 cwts myrabollams, M Chagpal.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—20 cwts cardamom, 420 cwts turmeric Branse Krause ; 41 cwts turmeric, 25 cwts dry ginger, 2 cases sandalwoolware, A Fazulbhoy ; 3 bales Indian embroideries Allen Bros; 5 bales hides M Yussuf and Co ; 25 bales hides W and A Graham and Co ; 106 bales skins and hides E D Sassoon and Co ; 106 bales skins and hides R Moloobhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mantua s—1 package carpets, Thos Cook and Son.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—16 cwts screeving The Union Flour Mills

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Umsinga s—2,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pearlmoor s—5,500 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 565 bales cottonfly, etc, Soloman Bros ; 100 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 50 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co ; 100 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co ; 41 1-2 cwts mica, Cox's Shipping Agency.

Dorrington Court s—300 bales cottonfly, J C Tadiwalla.

FOR BREMEN.

Dorrington Court s—2,000 cwts gram. L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—1,000 cwts linseed, 200 cwts gingellyseed Volkart Bros ; 9,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 210 cwts mustardseed. R Jeewandas and Co ; 1,001 cwts linseed, M Valabdas ; 5 bales silk waste, M Lalchand ; 8,900 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Haddon Hall s—2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dallmoor s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, S Cooverjee and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, M Valabdas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mars s—95 bales hemp. D M Doongajee and Co ; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR GENOA.

Majidi s—3,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.
Capri s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Capri s—1,999 cwts maize Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Haddon Hall s—100 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.
Scindia s—50 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—220 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons 1,001 cwts linseed, 1,001 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 715 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Semiramis s—500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Semiramis s—70 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—400 bales twist, S J David and Co; 400 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 500 bales twist D Sassoon and Co; 550 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 600 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 3,125 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 600 bales twist, S J David and Co; 1,000 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NOVELTIES IN BUTTONS.

Buttons will play a very prominent part in Fashion's favour this season, and they will be used in profusion, not only on morning and afternoon gowns, but also on evening frocks. As to the buttons themselves, there is an infinite variety from which to choose as regards shape, size, materials, and colours. Crystal, glass, and porcelain buttons lead the way, followed very closely by satin-covered buttons. Galalith buttons are, perhaps, the chief novelty, though they are somewhat expensive. There are beautiful effects peculiar to galalith, which by the way, is a substance procured from milk. Some of the most wonderful effects are seen in dull, but translucent, colours or black, whilst sometimes a streaked or mottled effect is produced shown with gold dust, or a darker shade of the colour of the button, Galalith is also combined with pearl, either white, smoked, or tinted, and then makes a very handsome button. It is brought out, too, to imitate ivory, tortoiseshell, and bone, as well as some of the semi-precious stones, such as jade. Four-holed clear crystal glass buttons will have an enormous vogue, whilst coloured crystal buttons in emerald, sapphire, ruby, and amethyst shades are also used. Light and dark pearl and smoked pearl buttons are also popular. For use with the rick-beaded embroideries, which are seen on the smartest frocks, there are wonderful novelties in buttons studded with rhinestones. and coloured crystal stones imitating jewels. Hand-painted porcelain buttons are other interesting novelties. As to the shapes of the buttons, they are flat, slightly convex or concave, of deep saucer shape, and the always popular ball variety. One of the chief novelties in shape is the square-shaved button with rounded corners. Very tiny satin-covered buttons form effective trimmings on blouses and frocks this season, and are usually arranged to match the pipings in some contrasting colour to the garment itself.

THE " CONFERENCE " HABIT IN FRANCE.

" Conferences are tres a la mode " in Paris, and just as girls and young married women go to matinees at the theatres in London, so do they go to " conferences " in Paris. Mothers look upon them as one way of educating " troublesome daughters " the daughters themselves welcome any excuse to go out into the world, and young married women go because it is the fashion to do so. The great " conference " day is Thursday, because it is whole holiday for the schools ; but there are also the famous " Samedis de Madame " at the Gymnase Theatre, and the " Vendredis de Femina" at the smart little theatre on the Champs Elysees, as well as a good many special lectures on topical subjects given here, there, and everywhere, to which the " smart world " flocks in hundreds.

Look inside the tin for the recipe. You can bake the lightest loaves and the daintiest cakes in your own home if you use

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

Use one part to eight of ordinary flour.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MORTIMORE-HARRIETTE (PAT) at Bombay, the beloved wife of Henry Lockyer Mortimore, Electrical Engineer, Messrs. Dancan, Stratton and Co., aged 39 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

ELEY—April 8, at Westridge, Rawalpindi, Joyce Jane, the beloved daughter of Mrs. and Mr. G. Eley, aged 2 months and 20 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Empire of India Life Assurance Co., annual general meeting, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation.
The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company's meeting, Forbes Street, 4 p.m.
Meyer Sassoon Mills, ordinary general meeting, Rampart Row, 4-30 p.m.
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Royal Opera House, Pekin Mysteries.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Fortune, to be won, must be besieged."—Anon.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer " Egypt," with the English mails of the 5th April, left Aden at 7 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer " Mantua " leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting of superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China, Japan per s. s. " Bombay Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on the 19th instant.

ACCIDENTAL BURNS.—The 'sari' of a Hindu girl, named Saraswatibai, aged 18, wife of one Prabhakar Ganesh of Matunga, accidentally caught fire while she was carrying a naked kerosene oil lamp on Tuesday. On hearing the girl's cries, her neighbours went to her assistance and put out the flames. She was burnt about her arms and legs and was removed to hospital for treatment.

LECTURES.—Mr. M. H. Hawthorne of New Zealand will lecture at the hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this (Thursday) evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Subject :—"Evidence of Reincarnation from the standpoint of Human Science." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.—Captain and Mrs. A. E. Powell will deliver a lecture in the drawing-room of the Taj Mahal Hotel at 9-30 p.m., to-day on "The Human Aura."

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. By. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	Through Bolts and Bars	Urbach
Overture	Zampa	Herold
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs	Ord. Hume
Valse	Belle Amie	Meissler
Selection	The Quaker Girl	Monckton
Spanish Serenade	La Paloma	Yradier
Galop (Bell Solo)	The Tubaphone	Ord. Hume

FATAL FALL FROM A HEIGHT.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue yesterday touching the death of one Gunda Daji, aged about 25. It appeared from the evidence that on Tuesday eight men including the deceased were engaged on a scaffolding in rivetting some iron plates in a gasometer when two other men jumped on to the place where the men were standing. The scaffolding gave way to this extra weight and eight of the ten men fell into the tank below, a height of about fourteen feet. Two of the men managed to get hold of the side arm and thus escaped falling into the tank. The eight men received injuries and were removed to hospital where one of them subsequently died. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY MUSEUM.

Progress of Construction Steady.

The following Press note shows the progress on the construction of the building for the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India up to 13th March and is published for general information :—

"Steady progress has been made with the building throughout the cold weather and the structure has reached the level of the floor of the picture galleries throughout. At the entrance porch the honey-comb pendentives have been formed ready for the brick dome, the reinforced concrete flooring of the intermediate galleries and verandahs round the archæological halls is complete as well as part of the flooring of the picture cabinets and a start is now being made with the flooring of the main galleries. The basement in the rear has been floored over and the main staircase is reinforced concrete carried up to the intermediate gallery level 18ft. above ground.

"The frame work for the centreing for the vaulting of the central hall and the dome which covers it has been erected and a start will shortly be made with the stone vaulting ribs.

"The rich carved teak screen work from the Wada at Nasik has arrived on the site and is partially unpacked. This fine example of Indian woodwork will be incorporated in the structure to form an arcade round the central hall.

"The stone parapet and balustrade surrounding the slight was completed in November with the exception of the eastern corner next St. Andrew's Church where the question of rounding the angle, as on the west, has not been decided.

"A general clearance of the central portion of the compound has been effected and a start made to lay out the main walks.

"On the central axis the statue of His Majesty the King as Prince of Wales has been erected. The figure is of bronze with a pedestal of Aberdeen Grey Granite standing on a circular stylobate of local yellow basalt. The state is the gift of Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart, and was unveilled by His Excellency the Governor shortly before the arrival of Their Majesties in India."

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, APRIL 4.

The Bhavnagar State Railway has lost a valuable officer by the death of Mr. Muljeebhai, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, just at the time when he was most needed on the Botad-Jasdan and on the Kundla-Mahoowa extensions. The deceased served for many years. On Sunday the Civil Surgeon of Rajkot was telegraphed for, but in the meantime Mr. Muljibhai's death occurred. H. H. the Maharaja personally expressed his condolence with the bereaved family.

The services of Mr. Davies have been engaged by the Bhavnagar State in connection with work on artesian wells.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Mrs. Jamnabai N. Sakkai has pleasure in acknowledging Rs. 853 from the members of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana from the concert collection through the Sheriff Mr. Narotom Morarji Goouldas, and Rs. 648 from the Sheriff's own two anna fund. Both these sums will be used for the destitute and famine stricken people and animals.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Annual Meeting of Oriental Company.

THE thirty-seventh annual general meeting of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's offices, Mr. Gordhandass Khatao presiding.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report, said:—Gentlemen, I rise to move the adoption of the Company's Thirty-seventh annual report which having been circulated to you I presume may be taken as read. A year ago I had the honour of presiding at two meetings of the Company—at the ordinary annual meeting and at an extraordinary general meeting—when at the latter you had placed before you the most satisfactory report that has ever been submitted by our consulting actuary, upon the Company's position. That the consulting actuary, after a most stringent valuation, was able to report upon the Company's great financial strength and assures the policyholders that their best interests were well safeguarded, has I have no doubt served to strengthen public appreciation of the Company—for the report now under notice indicates that we are continuing to advance not slowly but rapidly a sure sign of confidence in your Company of appreciation and of our modes of working. As on former occasions, so again to-day, it is a great satisfaction for me, as to my co-directors, to come before you with a record of success in all directions of the Company's work, for under every head you will find a true indication of steady progress and increasing financial prosperity. The funds, you will observe, show the remarkable increase of over Twenty-five Lakhs, and at 31st December last were just a little under four crores of Rupees. Keeping in view the manner in which these Funds are invested, you must admit that the Security for the fulfilment of the Company's contracts under the Policies, is above criticism. Then you will notice that during the year under review, the Company received proposals for over one crore and thirty-five lakhs of rupees and the Total Assurances effected amounted to over ninety-six lakhs—the largest new business ever written in the company's history. As pointed out in the Report, the care which we continue to exercise in the selection of our business, is borne out by the fact that fully one-fourth of the amount proposed for failed to come on to the Company's Books ; and we intend to follow the same stringency in acceptance of business which has been the rule ever since the company was started. That the exercise of care in selection has been a sound policy is, I think, borne out by the claim experience of the company which on examination is found to be well within the amount calculated for according to the rate of Mortality assumed in valuing the company's liabilities.

I now desire to say a few words as to the great care that your directors continue to excercise in connection with the company's expenditure. During recent years we have extended our spheres of work and strengthened our systems of working in many directions and these might rightly be expected to necessitate increased expenditure, but I am glad to state that in spite of the rapid development we have been able to keep down our expenses. Under certain items it is necessary, with the increase of the company's operations, that expenditure should increase; but against this there are economies being practised in various directions, wherever possible without interfering with the company's interests. Our position to-day in connection with the expenses of management, is beyond criticism, and you have my assurance that in the future, as in the past, your directors will continue to guard the company's interests under this head as in all other directions. I think all of us have learned with satisfaction of the passing of the Life Assurance Act for India. In this country where life assurance is comparatively new, the passing of such an Act to protect the ignorant and inexperienced has long been felt to be of the utmost importance and the "Oriental" has for years continued to urge upon the notice of Government the desirability of such an Act. You will be glad to know that the "Oriental" having all along taken for its guidance the Regulations laid down in Great Britain for the conduct of Life Assurance Companies, has kept its accounts and so regulated its affairs as to be in a position to immediately conform to the Act. It must be a satisfaction to our Policyholders to know that their Company has always been conducted on such sound and approved methods. I desire to express the directors' appreciation of the good work being done by the manager and the other officers and the Staff at head office and branches and I trust you will unanimously sanction the giving of a month's salary as a bonus to those who have done so much towards the successful results shown in the Report submitted to-day. In conclusion, I congratulate the shareholders policyholders and upon the splendid record of success evidenced in the report for the year 1911. To be able to feel that the policyholders' interest are safeguarded and that the company's prospects for the future are or the brightest, must be a matter of great satisfaction to all ; and you may with confidence recommend others to insure with us. As I pointed out last year we do not desire merely a passing interest, but we ask your continued help throughout the year. As shareholders and policyholders you can do much to help the manager in his efforts for the company, and I trust that with a pride in your company you will give him every assistance during the month of the present year. I have great pleasure in moving that the Director's Report and audited accounts for the year 1911 be adopted.

The proposition after being seconded was carried.

A dividend of 20 per cent was declared and it was sanctioned to increase the fees payable to cash director to Rs. 45 for every board meeting.

The meeting dispersed after passing formal resolutions.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th April, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	17	5	...	...	24
Teheran ...	17	14	30	...	27
Suez.........	17	2	p. m.	...	48

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (25-10-11)

Telegrams may be accepted for all places in China via Bhamo but only at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Until further notice code Telegrams for Turkey cannot be accepted (14-10-11).

Owing to storms in North East India telegraphic communication between Calcutta on one side and Assam and Burma on other is now completely interrupted. It appears that yesterday sixty-three telegraph posts had been blown down between Manikgunj and Aricha and to-day the alternative route has also been interrupted fifty miles beyond Saidpur and the booking of messages has consequently had to be suspended.

Yesterday telegraphic communication with Assam was interrupted for eight hours beyond Saidpur and the Burma and Assam traffic was subject to serious delay during that period, but subsequently traffic was renewed and all classes of telegrams therefor, will be accepted until further notice.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

2nd Dorset Regt. vs. XIV Hussars.

Yesterday evening on the Marine Lines ground, Bombay, in the second round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, two Military teams—the 2nd Dorset Regiment and the XIV Hussars—fought out a decision. The game started briskly, the Hussars pressing slightly. The Dorsets soon proved their equality and "offside" only stopped a very fine combination run by their forwards. Both teams played scientific hockey and the display was appreciated by the spectators despite the fact that the teams were so evenly matched that the game was carried on for a great part in midfield. After a dangerous encroachment on the Dorsets' goal by the Cavalrymen, the former team retaliated, but no score was effected. Bridge on one occasion had to kick away, but soon after Buckmaster put in a fine individual run which was only stopped by Houghton running out and kicking away. Dangerous rushes and good defence was a feature of a continuously even game. Once Hallard for the Hussars provided an exciting moment by putting in a brilliant rising shot from the wing which glanced into play off the cross-bar. Then Bridge was hotly pressed by Smallwood and Smith and saved cleverly twice in succession just before half-time came with no score.

2nd Dorsets................................ love.
XIV Hussars .... love.

On resuming play the Dorsets made a right wing rush and Houghton ran out of his goal to save, but fell. A goal seemed imminent, but de Wend Fenton cleared cleverly. A little more pressing and the Cavalrymen cleared and visited the Dorsets' end. Hallard made a beautiful wing run and passed to Smallwood who shot rather feebly. Bridge cleared but Hallard again got the ball and kept it until at last, with four men on him, the Dorsets managed to relieve the situation of its danger. The Hussars, however, returned to the attack and Bridge saved a shot from Smith. A mishit by Pocock nearly cost the Hussars a goal, but none of the infantry forwards were there to take advantage of the chance. Hallard put in another brilliant run for his side and centred precisely, but Smith's shot was feeble. The back play of the Dorsets was markedly good and time out of number they kept out the opposing forwards. At last, after Bridge had saved brilliantly from Smallwood, Harland rushed in and won the game for his side with a brilliant shot, on the call of time. Score.

XIV Hussars................................1 goal
2nd Dorsets................................ love

The teams were as follows :—

2nd Dorsets; Goal, Bridge; backs, White and Rudd; half-backs, Adams, Draw and Martin; forwards, Daniels, Stone, Backmaster, Raynor and Wright.

XIVth Hussars; goal, Houghton; backs, de Wend Fenton and Pocock; half-backs, Thomson, Anring and Rogers; forwards, Morley, Alsop, Smallwood, Smith and Hallard.

TOURNAMENT TABLE.

Parsi Pioneers " B " ...Bye
Young Parsi H. C. Poona Bye
Real Instituto Luso-Ind. Bye
Bombay Gymkhana ...Bye } Bom. Gym 2-1
14th Hussars ... ...Bye
2nd Dorset Regiment...Bye } Hussars 1-0
Grant Medical College ...
St. Xavier's ... ... } Medicals. 3-1
2nd Cheshire Regiment ...
B. E. S. Old Boys ... } 2nd Chesh. 2-0
Parsi Pioneers " A " ...
Cyclists' Hockey Club ... } Cyclists 6-1
Rising Star Sporting Club..
Royal Warwickshire Regt } Royal War. 5-0
Hornets I. B. Institution Bye
Pioneers H. C. ... Bye
Combined Poona Hky C Bye
R. G. A. Colaba ... Bye
M. A. O. Aligarh ... Bye
Bombay Police ... Bye } M A O 1-0

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The Y. M. C. A. Juniors "B" met the Real-Instituto Luso-Indiano in the above tournament last evening on the Oval. The game was of a very straggling nature and neither side were able to score, although extra time was played.

To-day the B. E. S. High School meet St. Mary's High School.

POONA RACING.

List of Fixtures for the Next Season.

Poona 1st Extra Meeting, Sat., 3rd Aug., 1912:—
„ 2nd „ „ 10th „
„ 3rd „ „ 17th „
„ 4th „ „ 24th „
„ 5th „ Tues., 27th „
„ 6th „ Sat., 31st „
Poona Races, 1st Meet., 1st day, Sat., 7th Sep., 1912.
„ „ 2nd „ Wed., 11th „ „
„ „ 3rd „ Sat., 14th „ „
Poona Closed Meet., 1st Day, Tues., 17th Sept., 1912. 1912.
Poona Races, 2nd Meet., 1st Day, Sat., 21st Sep.,
„ „ 2nd „ Wed., 25th „ „
„ „ 3rd „ Sat., 28th „ „
Poona 7th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 5th Oct., 1912.
„ 8th „ „ 12th „ „

POPULAR MARATHI WRITER.

A MEETING of the Maratha residents of Bombay was held yesterday at the " Hira Baug, " near C. P. Tank, under the auspices of the Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha and the Maratha Provident Fund, to present an address to Mr. K. A. Keluskar for his services to the Marathi literature. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan presided.

The address which was presented by the Maratha Provident Fund, referred to the services rendered by Mr. Keluskar to the Marathi literature by writing exhaustive biographies of Budha, Tukaram and Shivaji and by translating in popular Marathi philosophical works like the Gita and the Upanishads. It also referred to his services on behalf of the backward classes among the Hindus.

Mr. D. S. Yande, Mr. K. R. Koregaonker, Mr. R. B. Kirtikar, Rao Sahib Oke, and other speakers addressed the assembly, eulogizing Mr. Keluskar's services.

Mr. Keluskar was then presented with some books. In reply to the address he thanked the speakers for the kind words they had said about him.

The Chairman, addressing the Assembly said he had great pleasure in presiding over that most interesting meeting. It was a truly Maratha gathering. It was not a sectional gathering, but was one composed of representatives of many communities speaking the same language, and what bound them together was their attachment for their mother tongue. When he came out to India he found that there was a neglect of the Marathi language and people whose mother tongue it was seemed to despise their own language. But now all that had changed and there was a real enthusiasm displayed for the language. He hoped the day would never come when people would not prefer their own language to others. The Chairman then spoke in highly eulogistic terms of Mr. Keluskar's attainments as an author and wished him further success.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

SINCE January 23 last, or in a period of less than three months, there have been two hundred and twenty-one motor-car prosecutions in Calcutta.

Makes The Hair Grow

We are talking about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Just note that word "Ayer's." You are perfectly safe with it. No harm to you or to your hair. Makes the hair grow? It certainly does. Stops falling hair, too. Remember, it's "Ayer's" we are talking about. Ask your doctor about your hair and about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Get his approval. Your own doctor and "Ayer's" make a strong combination. It means faith, confidence, satisfaction.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Tired Feeling ?

Prof. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls,

The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.
Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.
Makes rich, red blood.
Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.
Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.
The finest tonic medicine for old and young.
For workers or thinkers.
For students and the aged.
A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.

Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.
Rs. 5-8-0 for 3 bottles.

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind, Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers.—See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

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JUMMA MUSJID, No. 2, BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address : "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

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Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.

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Has TWENTY-ONE YEARS' experience in SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

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Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O., Lt.-Col. Foreman, R. A. M. C., P. M. O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.
PRICES—EXTREMELY MODERATE

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Pundit, 3,831 tons, Captain W. J. Crebbin, will sail to-day for Rangoon, etc. with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain W. B. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sourabaya, with a cargo of sugar.

The German East Africa Somali, 1,614 tons, Captain L. Kasch, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain J. G. DeBrocq, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain C. S. Penny sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, and Coast ports with a general cargo and 399 passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain T. L. Green arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The Hansa Line steamer Wildenfels, 3,535 tons, Captain A. Weitsmann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo and explosives.

The Hansa Line steamer Braunfels, 3,559 tons, Captain Ottmann, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Madras, with the same bottom cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dalhousie......Comdr Finnis..............R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 17.

Vessel	Tons	Captain	Agents
Argus	2320	Dakers	T M & Co
Daylight ship	3599	Anderson	Standard Oil Co
Gerd	751	Andreasen	F F C & Co
Goddington Court	2495	Gleghorn	
Harpenden	2302	Cromack	W and A G and Co
Islami	2545	Goode	N F...N F...Bo & P S N Co
Kuala	360	McLarin	11-3......K N & Co
Karima	3362	Beame	W & A G & Co
Kirkfield	3060	Dermody	T M & Co
Landaura	2157	Woodget	M M & Co
Linga	957	Rothwell	Karachi ......M M & Co
Mystic	2431	Cain	W & A G & Co
Mantua	5905	Vibert	P & O Co
Madura	1273	Logan	M M & Co
Pentakota	2209	Stewart	M M & Co
Rahmani	1872	Green	Bo & P S N Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Saifi	565	Morin	Arab S N Co
Tynesider	737	Thomson	Arab Steamers Co
Umsinga	1895	Tollemache	W & A G & Co
Umballa	3426	Brocq	Calcutta...M M & Co
Wotan	2408	Lorenzen	W & A G & Co
Wearbeck	2446	Sholton	T M & Co
Wildenfels	3535	Weitsmann	W & A G & Co
Zambesi	2415	Ferguson	T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 17,

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Dorrington Court	2863	Wilson			W & A G & Co
B Pundit	3832	Crebbin	Rangoon	19-4	T M & Co
C&R Merton Hall	2773	Field	Karachi	20-4	K N & Co
D&E Clan Farquhar	3757	Wadge	Maudapam		J Finlay & Co
F Mars	2236	Goodwin	L'pool		W & A G & Co
H Hoseinee	993	Richardson			Bo & P S N Co
K Capri	2680	Figari	Genoa	25-4	R Line
M Majidi	1857	Watson	Genoa	22-4	Bo & P S N Co
N Dalemoor	2572	Bruhn	Dunkirk	27-4	W & A G & Co
O Pearlmoor	2576	Stonehouse			W & A G & Co
P Liebenfels	2830	Spillmann	Karachi	19-4	W & A G & Co
R Markgraf	2325	Fantzen	Zanzibar		A S & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
2 Scindia	3253	Kelso	L'pool	25-4	W & A G & Co
3 Haddon Hall	2677	Parry	L'pool	26-4	K N & Co
4 Virawa	2176	Zipper	Calcutta	20-4	M M & Co
5 Turkistan	2869	Bliautt	Hull		M M & Co
6 Bombay Maru	3938	Nogachi		19-4	N Y Kaisha
7 Semiramis	2432	Bilaffer	Trieste		A L S N Co
8 Ismailia	3381	Rose	Rangoon	19-4	M M & Co
9 Arstertun	3152	Goosmann	New York	20-4	W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	24-4	P & O Co
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Busreh	18-4	M M & Co
15 Pundua	2126	Downing	Durban		M M & Co
H W P D					
Sarasvati	443	Ebrahim			Bo S N Co
Indravati	513	Ismail			Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
17	Rahmani	Green	Calcutta, Apl 5
	Geddington Court	Gleghorn	Calcutta Apl 6
	Wildenfels	Weitsmann	Hamburg, Mar 10
	Querimba	Smith	Sourabaya, Mar 4
	Dumra	Morrison	Karachi, Apl 15

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Polcevera	Amagaga	Hongkong
	Braunfels	Ottmann	Calcutta
	Baroda	Penny	Persian Gulf
	Umballa	Brocq	Calcutta
	Somali	Kasch	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dwarka, Moxon, for Persian Gulf.
" Pundit, Crebbin, for Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Sydney for Noumea etc.
" Semiramis for Trieste etc.
" Querimba for Persian Gulf etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Athens arrived at Marseilles homeward bound on the 16th instant.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	19	18
Same date last year	46	48
Total mortality from all causes		109
Same date last year		142

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
1,047	763	79

The Madras Government have passed orders for forming a mobile force consisting of six veterinary assistants in charge of an inspector or deputy superintendent for the special purpose of combating rinderpest whenever it breaks out in any part of the Presidency. The scheme comes into force from July next, Madras will be the headquarters of the staff.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co.' Crawford Market, Bombay.

CRICKET
FOR THE
MILLION.
SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES
BY

WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)

J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire; England's greatest professional bat).

G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).

P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).

M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey; he may yet captain England).

E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval; a keen student of modern cricket).

WILL APPEAR IN THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
IN MAY.

These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

The Value of Bowling
by WILFRED RHODES.
On Hitting
by G. L. JESSOP.
Great Games I have seen
by J. T. TYLDESLEY.
How to Win Matches
by M. C. BIRD.
The Psychology of Cricket
by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

BRAND	Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4	4	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3	4	0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE REARING
OF
CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

BLUTHNER PIANOS
are considered to be the leading
PIANOS OF THE WORLD

At the Leipsic Conservatorium, the leading and celebrated musical institution of Germany of which Mendelssohn was the first director, nearly
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are in constant use.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 18th April, 1912.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

An exhibition is just now being held in the Agricultural Hall at Islington in which a considerable number of appliances connected with the smokeless production of power for industrial purposes are attracting attention, and which are worth bringing to the notice of those interested in the question in Bombay. These exhibits include mechanical stokers, smokeless furnaces, smoke dissipators and detectors and smokeless fuels, and for the information of those concerned, we may mention the names of the exhibitors, though doubtless the manufacturers, having learnt of the effort being made here and in Calcutta, for the abatement of the smoke nuisance have already addressed mill-agents and managers. Messrs. John Ruscoe and Co., of Hyde, Manchester, and Messrs. Edward Bennis and Co., of Luile Hulton, Bolton, show complete boiler-room equipments for elevating the coal and feeding it into the furnaces, the apparatus being in operation at the Exhibition. The apparatus manufactured by the former firm, is a chain-bucket elevator, which raises the coal from the bunkers to a point above the boilers, whence it falls down inclined shoots and is passed into the furnaces by means of reciprocating pushers. The fire-bars run longitudinally with the furnace and are alternately moved forwards and backwards by a four-throw crank placed transversely under the furnace door and steam jets are arranged to play on the bars. For this apparatus it is claimed that it ensures a higher percentage of carbonic acid in the flue gases than can be obtained by the most skilful hand-firing. The exhibit of the latter firm constitutes a complete smokeless stoking and coal and ash handling plant capable of delivering from ten to sixty lbs. of fuel per square foot of grate area an hour without smoke or grits, patent air-seals preventing the entry of an excessive amount of air at the sides.

For the burning of low-grade bituminous coal without smoke, Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox have a chain-grate stoker, the grate being composed of an endless chain of short interlocking cast-iron bars, linked together, which run on rollers and are driven from a revolving drum at the front of the stoker. The coal is thus fed slowly over the whole width of the grate, the depth of the fire being controlled by means of the vertically lifting fire-door, a patent gear-box regulating the speed of the stoker. Mr. W. Whittaker of Burnly and Mr. James Hodgkinson of Pendleton show coking-stokers of ingenious device, while smokeless furnaces are numerous. Messrs. J. S. P. Hill of Sheffield have what they call the Galloway-Hill furnace. It has cast-iron conduits or troughs running longitudinally from front to back, with short fire-bars placed transversely across them. These conduits are open at the front, but closed at the back, the bottoms being perforated with large holes, which are normally covered by a slide. The slide is provided with similar holes and by bringing the latter into coincidence with those in the conduits the fireman is able to allow the accumulated dust to fall into the ashpit. Steam nozzles or jets are placed in front of each conduit to induce a draught along it and the air rises to the fire between the fire-bars which are placed very closely together. Among the advantages claimed for this arrangement are increased evaporation of water, economy of fuel, possibility of using the lowest grades of bituminous coal without smoke efficiency with short chimneys, simplicity and cheapness of maintenance. Fire-bars said to be practically indestructible and to cause the smoke to be consumed when it is formed are also among the inventions.

Probably the smoke-preventing appliances of the Smoke Consuming Company of Birmingham and of the Bunsen Smokeless Furnace Company are the appliances which will command themselves to India. The former consists of a fire-door fitted with a movable grid for admitting air above the bars at the end of furnace with a directing baffle beyond. When the door is opened both the grid and the damper are also opened and when it is closed again they gradually close by their own weight, at a rate which is controlled by a dash-pot fitted with a regulating device. The result is that the quantity of air admitted over the bars and at the back of the bridge can be exactly regulated, which the rate of inflow gradually diminishes as combustion proceeds. In the Bean Bunsen apparatus a series of piers is mounted on the bridge wall behind the fire-box, in such a way as to provide a number of openings, wide at the front and narrow at rear, through which the gases pass. The air which enters through tuyere holes is so regulated by a damper that ample is admitted for complete combustion immediately after stoking, while the amount is reduced after the temporary excess of hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide gases is converted into carbon dioxide in a secondary combustion chamber. Polygonal piers with deflecting surfaces further mix the products of combustion and a further array of piers finally disposes of the last whiff of smoke. In the "Times" an engineering correspondent describes at length and in detail the many appliances for smoke dissipation and any one of these would probably answer all the purposes of the local manufacturers who under the new Act will be compelled to put a stop to the nuisance with which Bombay has been so long inflicted.

The "Titanic." All hope that any of the "Titanic's" passengers or crew, other than those on board the Cunard liner "Carpathia," are still alive has now been abandoned, though we clung to the hope that possibly a merchant ship, unequipped with Marconi apparatus, might possibly have picked up a few boats' companies and steamed away with them. The steamers, which were reported to be towing the "Titanic" towards Halifax, or to shoal-water on the Newfoundland coast, have disappeared from the story. The "Virginian" appears only to have been engaged in a search for suffering humanity after the accident, has now proceeded to Liverpool, abandoning the quest. The "Parisian," which was stated to be standing by, has also gone on her way, her commander being convinced that if any escaped on pieces of wreckage they must have perished from exposure before the arrival of his and the other steamers. So we may now take it that of the 2,358 souls on board the "Titanic" when she left Liverpool a week ago yesterday, 1,490 have perished. The "Carpathia," which is expected to reach New York to-day, has on board 868 persons, mostly women and children, whom she rescued, and of those who got "a chance of safety being least able to help themselves," as Mr. Asquith expressed, 193 are of the crew. The figures given vary to only a small extent in the succeeding messages, to-day's giving 1,508 missing, of whom 780 are passengers, but whatever the precise total may be, the disaster is unparalleled in the history of the sea and "creates amazement and dismay apart from feelings of regret." With their Majesties we may sympathise with the relatives of those lost in their great sorrow.

Oil-Driven Ships. It is not surprising, in view of recent history, the Coal Strike and also the appearance of the big oil-driven steamer "Selandia," which is now in Eastern waters, that oil-driven vessels have formed a subject of discussion at the Institution of Naval Architects. The discussion, in which not only constructors but naval and commercial men, voiced their opinion strongly indicates that the day of steam-driven ships is coming to its close. This view was very plainly stated by Sir Marcus Samuel, who predicted that ship-owners who moved with the times would abandon their present driving machinery and fit their boats with Diesel engines. He deprecated the lack of encouragement in regard to oil-engines which had been shown in Britain, and remarked that the oil-engine vessels in existence clearly demonstrated that those who went on building steam engines with the knowledge now afforded would be only courting disaster. He assured his audience that the oil supply was practically unlimited, a very valuable assurance in view of Sir Marcus' special knowledge of the subject and one that was welcomed by Admiral Sir Gerard Noel. That gallant officer pointed out that the vessels which were now utilised for the protection of commerce were unable to stay at sea for a long enough period to be thoroughly efficient; some of the latest type were simple coal-eaters. For that reason, therefore, he believed the Admiralty would welcome the economical Diesel engine as they wanted ships which would be capable of staying at sea for five or six weeks. Thus we may shortly see the oil-driven ship making big inroads into modern shipping, both naval and merchant.

The Printer's Devil. News from Home includes the account of a remarkable printer's error, which puts into the shade anything which has occurred in the East for years past. The vagaries of our friends of the newspapers' composing rooms afford a perennial source of amusement and many will remember the famous slip by a Wild West compositor who made the reporter speak of a certain gallant soldier as a "bottle-scarred veteran," and muddled his editor's humble apology into "battle-scared veteran." A compositor on the "Western Daily Mercury," a Plymouth newspaper, has just perpetrated a blunder which should live just as long and hold quite as high a place in the record of press mistakes as the oft-quoted American example. Sir Arthur Quiller Couch was speaking at a political meeting at Fowey, and in referring to certain platform utterances of a political opponent—none other than Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, "the handsomest man in the British army" he has been called—declared that they were "an efflux of words" on the gallant soldier's part, "sometimes traceable to last Sunday's 'Observer,' but oftener traceable 'no whither.'" The compositor entrusted with the setting up of Sir Arthur's speech transformed "no whither" into "to whisky," and his blunder failed to be noted until a large portion of the "Mercury's" issue containing the speech had been printed and distributed far and wide through the west country. Immediately the blunder was discovered, a correction was effected, an accurate version of the speech was inserted in the later editions, and every effort made to recall the "To whisky" edition. Next day appeared a most humble editorial apology, appended to which was a horrified letter from Sir A. Quiller-Couch, protesting that he had never even mentioned whisky in his speech, and that he would "rather have lost a hand than have used any such words as were attributed to him about Sir Reginald." The story of the blunder and its correction has appeared in practically every paper in the kingdom, and has raised more laughter than any press error one can readily call to mind. The "To Whisky" edition of the "Mercury" is now said to be readily saleable at half-a-crown a copy.

Sugar-beet in Great Britain. The efforts, which have been made to establish the sugar-beet industry in Great Britian and have been energetically backed by the Tariff Reform party, must have been watched with great interest from all parts of the Empire. We are now given an excellent opportunity of judging their progress as the British Sugar-Beet Council, the body which oversees all experiment and efforts in regard to sugar-beet cultivation, has issued a comprehensive report reviewing its work until the end of last year and especially dwelling on the years 1910 and 1911, which have been the period of greatest activity. This document shows confidence in the remunerative character of the sugar-beet industry, and ability to develop it successfully in Great Britain. That good crops of sugar-beet can be grown in the country is regarded as already proved, and the results obtained last year at Wye and other college farms confirmed the evidence obtained in previous years. It is the financial soundness of the business that exercises the minds of farmers and capitalists. The report explains the efforts made to procure a grant from the Development Fund, which were unsuccessful because the conditions of the International Sugar Convention prohibit Government subsidies or advances of any kind to an undertaking that would produce sugar for commercial purposes. Mr. G. L. Courthope, who succeeded Lord Denbigh as chairman of the Council, was, however, not discouraged by the failure of the negotiations with the Development Commissioners, and succeeded in effecting other arrangements in order to subject the project to a financial test. The establishment of a factory in Norfolk, largely due to his initiative, is a step of great importance. It has been felt in the country that what was wanted was a practical demonstration. This Mr. Courthope, in conjunction with English and Dutch colleagues, has arranged to provide, and it is firmly believed that should their calculations prove to be justified that they will have the enthusiastic support of farmers, wherever the soil and climate are suitable for the purpose.

Manchus in Shensi. A Sianfu correspondent gives a graphic description of the situation in Shensi and draws a striking picture of the devastation wrought in the Manchu city when it was sacked and some fifteen thousand Manchus butchered in October last. It is impossible, he says, to describe the desolation of the once busy and prosperous streets, now absolutely deserted, with only the ruins of the former fine houses standing. Here and there the front of some big house has escaped the general destruction, but inside there is only a heap of ruins, the best houses having suffered most. In a couple of miles, he only met five persons and a half-starved dog, on a road that was formerly lined with wealthy houses, and always thronged. What to do with the poor survivors, of whom there may be in all two or three hundred, will be a pressing question, as soon as peace is restored; meanwhile, they beg from door to door, and wander about the streets in a most pitiable condition. One of the great difficulties of providing for the men in the future is the fact that hardly any of them can do anything for a living, or seem capable of learning.

Contrary to public expectation the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club, at a meeting last evening, decided to apply to Government for a license for racing during the next Poona season, limiting the number of days to 15 instead of 21.

The Viceroy will probably visit Delhi on 29th and 30th April on his way from Dehra Dun to Simla.

Mr. Matheson Lang, who is now playing at Rangoon, will pay a farewell return visit to Bombay, opening on May 7, at the Opera House. His repertoire will include "Hamlet," "The Taming of the Shrew," "The Merchant of Venice," "Othello," "Much Ado about Nothing" and "Macbeth."

Mrs. Duer, the wife of Col. Duer, Civil Surgeon of Simla, who met with a motor accident near Lahore, is progressing rapidly towards recovery.

A sub-committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been appointed to take action in promoting the proposed memorial of Colonel Pilgrims' work in Calcutta.

Mr. E. A. Gait, who recently has been appointed Member of the Board of Revenue, Behar, will continue to act as Census Commissioner and will complete his report on the last census operations. The provincial reports are expected to reach the Government of India before long.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

Congress and Conference. I take it as a welcome sign of the strength and confidence of social reformers that they have resolved henceforth to stand on their own legs as an independent body. Hitherto the Social Conference had been tacked on to the Congress as an appendage, and was held after the great political demonstration had taken place. More momentous and far-reaching in its ulterior consequences, the Conference was treated as an object of very minor and subordinate interest. It had none of the "eclat" and importance attaching to the Congress. The great politicians, content with the fame and renown brought to them by the figure they made on the Congress platform, were, most of them, absent from the Conference, leaving the humbler institution under the tutelage of enthusiasts, joined by men whose ambition did not soar so high as to seek the splendour of the Congress. Social reform has, however, been fortunate in enlisting the sympathy and support of some of our best men. Each generation of Indians has produced men worthy of following in the footsteps of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Kesab Chander Sen. In later years, Mahadeo Govind Ranade helped and encouraged the movement with his sage counsel and powerful intellect, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, his successor on the bench of the High Court, is giving to it his earnest advocacy; and Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar has devoted his life to the cause, following up his precept by practice, which is what every Indian, who says nice things about social reform, is not capable of. Now that the Conference has been set up as an independent organization, it will be invested with all the importance which belongs to it in its own right. It will not be dwarfed and eclipsed by its unlucky juxtaposition with a far greater luminary. It laboured, again, under another disadvantage. As representing the reform movement of all India, it was lost in its own immensity, and generalizations and abstractions took the place of continuous endeavour and concerted action directed towards specific objects. While the multitudinous interests of the millions inhabiting a continent, rather than a country, were centred in one spot, it would seem as if what was everybody's business was nobody's business; and while the speakers waxed eloquent over the potentialities of reform and the lofty principles required for its sustenence, their exertions rarely went beyond words.

The Social Conference. We have now begun to limit our endeavour to our respective provinces, reducing it to measurable dimensions for practical action and the first Social Conference of Western India was held the other day in this city, with Professor Bhandarkar as president. The name of this veteran will live as an oriental scholar of great distinction, and will live in greater glory as a consistent, sincere and stout-hearted champion of reform. When he speaks of ancient customs and usages among the Hindus, and the injunctions of the shastras with regard to them, it is for us simply to bow to his authority, as it is impossible to conceive that he should be speaking without the book. He says what some of us are aware of, that there were no child marriages in the golden days of old, nor were women brought up in absolute ignorance and subjection, nor was widow-remarriage a prohibition, nor were the Hindus divided by more than four castes according to their several occupations, "and there was then nothing to prevent a member of one order from entering the fold of another." But they drifted away from these ideals, and evil and injurious practices came into favour, now from an overwhelming anxiety to protect the morals of women, and again from the pride and arrogance which gave birth to the social barriers and distinctions of caste, with its infinite varieties, each moving in its own water-tight compartment. It would thus appear that those who follow the usages in the corrupted form which they subsequently assumed are not strictly orthodox. Historically they should be classed rather as heterodox because they do not observe the ancient customs and injunctions in their original purity. But even if we may quote chapter and verse from our sacred writings in support of our contention, it will make no impression on the multitude, who will shake their heads in doubt, and who if driven to accept the truth, will shelter themselves behind the plea that the usages, in their corrupt modifications, were best suited to the conditions of the Kaliyug. The same plea was urged in 1870, when the first widow-remarriage was celebrated in Bombay, and a controversy was carried on with the representatives of the orthodox party, in the hope of bringing them round to the reform. When the other side quoted the shastras in support of their contention, the obscurantists pleaded that widow-remarriage might have suited the age in which it existed, but that it was out of place in these degenerate days. Professor Bhandarker gave the instance of a Hindu gentleman who declared that he was prepared to marry a widow, provided fifty Hindu families gave a guarantee that they would continue social intercourse with him. I do not think the proposal came to anything, because even if the requisite number had agreed to stand by him, he could have had no remedy against them, if they had fallen away from their plighted troth under the stern discipline of caste.

Medical Aid to Women. Caste still retains its power and terror. I am sorry I do not feel so hopeful and contented as Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, who presided over the Provincial Ladies' Conference. She said the reform movement was progressing apace, a statement with which I cannot find myself in entire accord, although I perfectly agree with her that now is the time to push it forward. The reform spirit has yet barely touched the outer crust of Hindu Society, and long and weary years must elapse before the inert mass is quickened into life. Mrs. Ranade renews the proposal, made by her a few weeks ago, for a Medical College for Women. I think it will serve the needs of the country better and more economically than the project favoured by the *Times* of having a female side of the Indian Medical Service. A reduplication of the service will be an extremely costly affair, and the expenditure will not be justified, even admitting the gross inadequacy of the existing means for the relief of sickness among the women of India. The discussion which took place on the subject in the London paper might have left an impression on the mind of the public of England that all the women of India were averse to medical treatment, unless it was rendered by their own sex. It must be made clear to them that strickly Purdah women form but a fraction of the female population of India, although that, too, runs into many millions. Their wants may be supplied efficiently and economically by employing the indigenous agency. Girl students are resorting in increasing numbers to medical colleges where they receive instruction with young men, and after they qualify they may be drafted into the subordinate medical service or a separate service of women doctors may be organized. The supply may be further stimulating by a liberal endowment of scholarships, both by the Government and the public.

Practical Endeavour. This is one of the questions which may occupy the mind of the Provincial Conference, which, I am happy to see, has not begun and ended simply with the making of speeches. It has justified already its separate existence by resolving upon a practical course of action. It has been decided to found a Central Reform Association of Western India in Bombay, with branches at all district headquarters affiliated to it, each of these associations is "to have some permanent institution or institutions working under its care, from year's beginning to year's end, to promote one or more definite items of social reform." It is further resolved to open a fund, and persons contributing to it a certain percentage of income, as may be fixed hereafter, are to be specially enrolled as members. When the Conference meets next year, we may expect to have an interesting report of some important work done by these associations.

A Great Indian. Mr. Jamsetji Tata was one of the greatest sons of India. There was in him a happy blend of the man of action with the man of imagination, and he applied his rare abilities towards the betterment of the country he loved so well and so wisely. His imagination was under the discipline of a scientific mind, and thus it was that he scrupulously refrained from launching forth the big projects he conceived, without strict investigation conducted in a scientific spirit as to their feasibility. His singular business capacity was combined with the strictest integrity and uprightness, and he looked upon the big fortune he had amassed never as an end in itself. He had no vulgar craving for wealth. The grandeur of his simplicity and dignity was alone titles and honours, and I am sure that in all his splendid benefactions he had no other aim than the good of his country. He relied upon his own foresight and clearness of vision for devising the best means of advancing the welfare of India, and consequently his benefactions, of permanent value and far-reaching in their character, did not run along the customary channels. He founded the Research Institute; started the iron and steel works which may yet revolutionize the economic condition of India; projected the great hydraulic scheme for the supply of electric power to Bombay; and provided a fund for sending brilliant Indian students to Europe. This fund is administered on the principle of self-help, the beneficiaries agreeing to return the amount with interest by instalments after they have settled in life. He hated eleemosynary grants, and was keenly alive to the demoralizing effect of sentimental charities which served to encourage idleness and dependence. An active, hard-working man, never sparing himself, he looked upon laziness as a crime. He expected every able-bodied man and woman to toil and work out their own destiny. Murmurs were sometimes raised in his own community against this unrelenting principle of his, and it was also complained that he did not devote himself particularly to their interests. But Mr. Tata was an Indian first and a Parsi afterwards, and his capacious intellect was only interested in magnificent projects embracing the welfare of the motherland, as a whole. He was as much above self-love and self-interest, as he was above a petty and parochial view of things. He had travelled widely, with ever an open and inquiring mind, and had acquired a store of knowledge and information which made him a most delightful and instructive companion as I can tell myself from the opportunites, all too few, of personal intercourse I had with him. At the unveiling of his statue, Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta, who was for long a close friend of Mr. Tata, paid him a glowing tribute; and Sir George Clarke, gifted with a keen and sympathetic insight, was able to frame a true analysis, of his character and a singularly exact estimate of his rare merits.

DION.

CALCUTTA TOWN PLANNING.

Bengal Chamber's Views for Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, in connection with the improvement of the city. They emphasise the need of broader roads in the northern Indian business quarter, but state that the go-down accommodation is now in excess of requirements, owing to Port Trust activity. The Chamber doubt whether in view of the transfer of the Capital, the ratio of the increase of population will be on the old scale during the next two decades. The Chamber prefer the opening of new streets to the widening of old ones, but Bentinck Street and Chitpur Road must be widened. Eighty feet should be sufficient for the new roads. As regards housing, the Trust should consider how far it can utilise the existing insanitary houses by rendering them habitable rather than by rebuilding.

KHOST VALLEY REVOLT.

Quiet Restored on Mahsud Border.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

There is no further news regarding the revolt in Khost Valley, but the news that the tribesmen are in great force has been confirmed. The outbreak seems to have taken the local Afghan garrisons by surprise. As everything appears quiet on the Mahsud border, the Dehra-Ismail-Khan brigade have returned to headquarters. The 57th Wilde's Rifles, who were sent to Dehra-Ismail-Khan, have been moved back to Ferozepore.

MASSACRE AT LHASSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, April 17.

In reference to the reported massacre of Chinese at Lhassa by Tibetans, reliable information has now been received that it is at least partially true that the fighting in which the Chinese were worsted undoubtedly took place in Lhassa. The Amban and his surviving troops are taking refuge in a monastery.

LOSS OF THE "TITANIC."

OVER 1,500 PERSONS STILL MISSING.

Col. Astor and Mr. Stead Among the Number.

PREMIER'S REFERENCE TO THE DISASTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The partial list of rescued contained in the wireless telegram from the "Carpathia," includes Mesdames Astor, Widener, Hays, and Turrell-Cavendish, Sir and Lady Cosmo Duff-Gordon, Countess Rothes, Colonel Simonius, the President of the Swiss Bank, the tennis player, Mr. Behr, Mr. Ismay, the Chairman of the White Star Line, and Mr. Hays, the President of the Grand Trunk Railway. So far no news has been received of Mr. Stead or Colonel Astor.

At present there are 1,508 persons missing, including 780 passengers.

NEW YORK, APRIL 16.

The White Star Company announces that it has received positive news from the "Olympic" that the survivors number 868. A wireless message from Cape Race states that neither the "Virginian" nor the "Parisian" has any of the "Titanic's" passengers on board.

The "Carpathia" is expected to reach New York on Thursday. Her progress is hampered by large icebergs: and twenty miles of field ice.

HALIFAX, APRIL 17.

The "Parisian" steamed through much ice searching the scene of the disaster. She discovered no bodies or rafts among the wreckage which was spread over a large area. The "Virginian" now sends a wireless message that she is proceeding to Liverpool having given up the search.

All Hope Abandoned.

ST. JOHN'S, APRIL 16.

All hope that any of the "Titanic's" passengers other than those on board the "Carpathia" are alive, has been abandoned. All steamers searching the vicinity of the disaster have continued their voyages.

NEW YORK, APRIL 16.

The French liner "Niagara," which has arrived reports that while in the vicinity of the scene of the "Titanic's" disaster on Wednesday night, she was constantly brushing against small ice-floes. A thick mist prevailed and she reduced speed. Finally there came a severe shock. The passengers sitting at dinner were thrown on the floor and the dishes scattered. The Captain sent out a wireless distress call, which was subsequently cancelled, when it was found that the damage was less serious that at first thought.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The disaster creates amazement and dismay, apart from feelings of regret. People are astounded at the inefficacy of watertight compartments.

The news was received in the emotional Continental capitals with the utmost sympathy, as the peoples of almost every country have suffered.

The shipping at the ports is flying flags at half-mast.

Mr. Asquith's Reference.

LATER.

In the House of Commons, this evening, amid profound silence, Mr. Asquith read the latest news of the "Titanic" disaster. He said he was afraid they must brace themselves to confront one of those terrible events in the order of Providence which baffled foresight and which appalled the imagination.

"I cannot say more at present" Mr. Asquith added, "than to express my admiration that the best traditions of the sea seem to have been observed and that willing sacrifices were offered to give a chance of safety to those least able to help themselves"! He expressed the nation's heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved families. Mr. Asquith's statement was received with sympathetic cheers.

BERLIN APRIL 16.

In the Reichstag, to-day, the members stood up as a mark of sympathy with the "Titanic" disaster. The President expressed sympathy with Britain and the other nations involved.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

King George and Queen Mary have wired to the White Star Company's officials an expression of their horror at the "appalling disaster." Their Majesties deeply sympathise with the relatives of those, who have been lost. The message adds: "We feel for them in their great sorrow with all our hearts."

Queen Alexandra, the German Emperor and Prince Henry of Prussia have also sent telegrams of sympathy.

The Mayor of Southampton is appealing for the opening of a Mansion House Fund on behalf of the dependents of the crew of the "Titanic," who are mostly residents of Southampton.

New Steamer Track.

The principal Trans-Atlantic companies are changing the track of their vessels to a more southerly course on account of the ice-fields.

Friends of the passengers are gathered every night outside the offices of the White Star Line in New York and London, awaiting news of the "Carpathia."

The captain of the "Parisian" reports that if any escaped from the "Titanic" on pieces of wreckage, they must have perished from exposure before the arrival of the steamers.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The editorials this morning generally speculate as to whether the disaster to the "Titanic" will impress shipbuilders that the limit of size has been reached. They point out the need for revising the Board of Trade regulations, regarding the number of boats to be carried, suggesting in spite of the assurances of the White Star Line to the contrary that the "Titanic's" boats were insufficient. They also urge that some international agreement on wireless telegraphy be reached to prevent the dissemination of mendacious messages like those of last Monday.

NEW YORK, APRIL 17.

A wireless message from the "Olympic" states that the sole survivors are those on board the "Carpathia."

The second, third, fourth and fifth officers and the second Marconi operator are the only officers reported to have been saved.

An electrical disturbance prevents communication with "Carpathia." A carefully compiled list of survivors, however, shows that 79 men, 233 women and 16 children have been saved. Of the remaining 540, it is estimated that about one hundred belong, to the crew.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 17.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Mott submitted a resolution providing for a searching enquiry into the wreck of the "Titanic." Mr. Hardwick also moved a resolution requiring life-saving apparatus to be kept on all vessels entering American ports.

Mr. President Taft and several members of the Cabinet have conferred with the representatives of the MarconiCompany regarding wireless regulations. It is understood that Mr. Taft will urge Congress to legislate with a view to preventing further interference by amateur operators.

Two cruisers fitted with very powerful wireless installation have been ordered to meet the "Carpathia" and retransmit the names of survivors to Government.

LATER.

The Lord Mayor of London has opened a fund in connection with the "Titanic" disaster.

HOME RULE DEBATE.

Mr. Long and Mr. Law Take up the Attack.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

On the resumption of the debate on the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Long said it was a mere pretence to suppose that a Bill propitiating the enemies of British Rule and humiliating those loyal to the British flag could bring peace and harmony to Ireland. There was no analogy with the case of the Dominions. In South Africa there had been a great process of unification affording no precedent for the Government's proposals. Criticising the details of the Bill, Mr. Long said that the nominated Senate was still-born and was without a friend anywhere. The land legislation provisions would throw a great scheme into hopeless confusion.

Mr. Timothy Healy made a strong appeal to the Unionists for appeasement. He suggested that half of the Senate should be nominated by the Protestant bodies and that the Senate should be empowered to veto appointments worth over £500. While criticising the details, he warmly supported the Bill generally and apologised to Mr. Asquith for ever expressing doubts as to his sincerity.

Mr. Bonar Law said it was impossible to regard the Bill as a final settlement, because it gave a constitution to which none of the self-governing colonies would submit for a week. If it were necessary or possible, he would give Ireland the same powers as Canada, because there would then be a chance of a friendly Ireland. Under this Bill, whenever things went wrong all the blame would be placed on the restrictions of the Imperial Executive. The agitation would thus remain, the only difference being that the grant of an Irish Parliament would give it leverage, making it infinitely more dangerous than at present.

Concluding, Mr. Bonar Law said that Ulster's opposition had made Home Rule impossible. The Ulstermen were ready to lay down their lives, and how could their resistance be overcome. He reiterated that the Government were introducing the Bill against their convictions, because they were dependent on Irish votes. Mr. Asquith's debt of honour regarding the reform of the House of Lords must wait till the debt of shame had been paid to Mr. Redmond. Finally he declared "the Bill cannot be carried without submission to the people."

Mr. Birrell said the speech of Mr. Bonar Law was violent and impudent. The Liberals were content with their Premier, and did not envy the Opposition, their new leader.

The first reading of the Bill was subsequently carried by 360 votes to 266.

LONDON APRIL 17.

Sir Clifford Cory was the only Liberal to vote against the Home Rule Bill. Mr. Agar-Robartes abstained from voting.

The Home Rule Bill has been issued. It enacts that the term of office of Senators shall be eight years, and the duration of the House of Commons five years The Irish Parliament will be summoned on the first Tuesday in September, 1913, upon which day the Irish members at Westminster will vacate their seats.

THE DURBAR CHANGES.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Mr. Montagu will introduce the Government of India Bill, on Thursday, and the debate on the second reading will take place next week.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

PEKIN, APRIL 17,

The Chinese reply to the protest of the Powers indicates that further funds cannot be obtained from the Belgian Syndicate, and requests the assistance of the international group.

AUSTRIAN FORCES.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

An Austro-Hungarian Budget shows increases in the Army Estimates of £783,000, and in the Navy of £145,000, plus extraordinary credits of £791,000 for the Army, and £2,800,000 for Navy.

DISESTABLISHMENT BILL.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Asquith announced that the Disestablishment Bill would be introduced on April 24.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, APRIL 17.

The P. and O. steamer "Macedonia" to-day shipped £250,000 gold for India.

TREASURY APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Mr. Webb, M. P., has been appointed Lord Commissioner of the Treasury. A bye-election in the Forest of Dean division is thus necessitated.

[At the last two general elections, Mr. Harry Webb unsuccessfully contested South Herefordshire in the Liberal interest. Then, on the death of Sir Charles Dilke, he stood in the resultant bye-election for the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire and was returned. Mr. Webb is a Herefordshire farmer.]

BANK OF BURMA FAILURE.

Meeting of Shareholders at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 17.

There were 47 gentlemen present at a meeting of the Calcutta shareholders of the Bank of Burma held at Corinthian Theatre this evening Mr. B. De, I. C. S., (retired) presiding. The chairman said the affairs of the Bank and of liquidators had been so far as shareholders were concerned unfortunate. The Directors invested money in very unsound schemes and the consequence was that the Bank had to close its doors. After that, liquidators were appointed and the first report they published was an extremely able one. So far they were perfectly satisfied with what the liquidators were doing, but after Mr. Ferguson retired, Mr. Holdsworth came in, and his work had not been as far as he gathered altogether satisfactory. There was a meeting in Calcutta on March 8 and Mr. Holdsworth was distinctly asked whether he was prepared to pay any dividend for the immediate relief of depositors, many of whom were in distress. He said he was, and that he was going to do so immediately, but up to the present he had done nothing at all in this or other ways to safeguard the interests of the depositors.

Mr. Noble was then called upon to make a statement, and he said he was deputed by the shareholders and creditors to represent them at the Calcutta meeting at which certain resolutions were carried by large majorities. After that meeting he was approached by a number of depositors and shareholders in Calcutta with a request that he should put forward those resolutions at the Rangoon meeting. The latter meeting took place on March 15, but was abortive owing to want of a quoram. Mr. Holdsworth, however, spoke to those present and said he would not act with Mr. Cowasji or any other legal gentleman. When the meeting proved abortive Mr. Holdsworth should have taken a ruling of the court on Article 55 which required three-fourths of the capital to be represented at any meeting because six lakhs of shares were held by the late directors and depositors were entirely at their mercy. With their friends the directors held ten lakhs of shares and they (the "depositors) would not get a quorum in twenty years. Bombay shareholders then resolved that he should apply to the Chief Court of Lower Burma for the appointment of a joint liquidator, and he did so. He filed his application and it would be heard on 20th of next month. He also got as much information as he could and he has found that many debts which the liquidator described as bad were some of them very good. They would be paid he believed pie by pie. Then he had drawn up an estimate of the value of securities held by the Bank, both securities quoted on exchange and others which were not quoted. The latter out-numbered the former and it was very difficult to get information about them or their value. He had, however, got hold of the balance sheets and thus got certain information. These securities were mostly concerned with the oil trade and their future hope lay in the British-Burma Petroleum Oil Company. Paid up shares of twenty shillings in that company, were quoted in Rangoon at 4 shillings and a batch offered in London by the liquidators only fetched offers of 2s. 4d. each though they were then quoted at 4s. He had made inquiries as to the Company and could assure them they had a very bright future in this concern. The Agents were formerly Messrs. Mower and Co., but there had been a change. Mr. Williamson had been appointed Manager of the concern. He was a very capable man and after taking charge he had done away with many wasters thus saving a lot of working expenses. The Company had got very valuable fields which were not fully explored or worked, but were producing a good quality of oil. Their fields were located in places where the oil was abundant and in the near future they would be earning very large profits. According to the latest returns they were earning a profit which would amount to £50,000 a year and as they went on the profits would be larger and prices of those securities would go up by leaps and bounds. In his opinion if they sat on these securities for some time there was not the least doubt that the depositors would get from eight to twelve annas in the rupee, but they had to wait and must make it publicly known that they were not going to part with those securities. Then they had the Rangoon Oil Company shares which had depreciated in value from Rs. 150 to Rs, 25. They would however, go up again and other unquoted securities would go up in sympathy. There was a debt in Schedule-B which was considered bad, but on that debt they were getting Rs. 7,500 every month regularly. He had received a letter from Mr. Holdsworth, the liquidator, saying that Rs. 2,38,956 had been received from the debtors. Since the commencement of liquidation Mr. Holdsworth had advertised for tenders of unquoted securities, but he (Mr. Noble) did not think he would have any response. These securities amounted to 21 lakhs. He was told by Bombay shareholders to restrain Mr. Holdsworth from parting with these securities until another liquidator was appointed. As regards his estimate he was assisted by the two foremost merchants in Rangoon and had come to the conclusion that from the securities mentioned in Appendix B. they would be able to realise 45 lakhs. They held 135,000 shares in the British Burma Company, also a quantity of jewellery and certain policies which were guaranteed. In reply to a depositor's query Mr. Noble said the guarantees were good. In some cases.

Referring to the appointment of Mr. B. Cowasjee as joint liquidator with Mr. Holdsworth he said the late directors were in favour of it.

A depositor: What have they to do with it? They have no voice in the matter at all.

Mr. Noble: They are large shareholders and they carry the majority.

Resolutions were passed approving Mr. Noble's application to the Burma Chief Court for the appointment of Mr. Cowasjee as joint liquidator and authorising the chairman to file an affidavit authorising Mr. Noble to apply for the sanction of immediate payment of the largest dividend from funds in the hands of the liquidator who will allow the authorising him to move the Chief Court for an junction restraining the present liquidator from dealing with the securities of the Bank until a joint liquidator had been appointed, also forming an advisory committee in Calcutta to advise the liquidators.

THE opinions of Provincial Governments on the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission dealing with local bodies, are now reaching the Government of India. It is expected that Lord Carmichael will go into the question of the constitution of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation and the amendment of the present Act.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Sorrows of the French Nation.

Berlin, March 29.

The Franco-Spanish negociations about Morocco are dragging along very slowly and commence already to cause anxiety and nervousness to some Parisian politicians. Immediately after the ratification of the Franco-German treaty on November 4th of last year, the French Press took it for granted that now on arrangement with Spain would be the easiest thing in the world. As usual, the Parisian wiseacres suspected that behind those Spanish ambitions of colonial expansion the German for had been acting as instigator and backer, so that after the elimination of Germany the Spaniards would readily comply with French wishes. It soon became obvious that the independence of her Southern neighbour was greatly underrated by France. The negociations carried on at Madrid by the French ambassador M. Geoffray with the Spanish minister of the foreign affairs Gracia Prieto, had, despite the assistance of the British Ambassador, eventually to be suspended, because there was no chance of coming to an agreement. A new attempt was made with a "Technical Committee" which comprised three experts on Moroccan affairs from either country. Since March 2nd this Committee is at work in the Spanish Capital; but we are told that not a single point has been settled satisfactorily. At the same time new diplomatic exchanges of opinion were tried between Paris and Madrid, likewise without success. The root of all these difficulties in the secret treaty of 1904, by which M. Delcasse ceded the North of Morocco to Spain. On this title the Spaniards insist as on their justly acquired right, and it will be no easy matter to make them abandon their claim voluntarily, as there would be an outcry of High treason against a Government that would do so. In some minor points the Spanish Government has yielded already. It is prepared to forego its right of building fortifications in the newly conquered districts. It is ready to pledge itself never to cede the title to its territorial expansion to any third power. It promised not to resist the abolition of certain privileges owned by the Franciscan order of monks throughout Morocco. But on the main issues the Spanish Government remained as firm as ever. The counter-proposals proffed in return to M. Geoffray's Draft of Agreement are understood to be equivalent to a flat refusal of all essential demands of France.

Thus it appears, as though there is no inclination at Madrid to grant the "territorial compensations" demanded by France. That "correction of boundaries" for which they would be ready, is according to the verdict of the "Temps" entirely worthless and inacceptable. This semi-official paper goes so far as to say: "If that should be Spain's last word in the matter, it might be unpleasant to face the consequences likely to follow these negociations." But it may be safely asserted that French diplomacy will avoid to use language as decided as that or to go over to actions of a corresponding resoluteness. The legal side of the question is somewhat awkward for a Government bound by a secret treaty and now illured into the temptation of seeking a pretext for forcible measures. After all, a way out of the difficulty may be found, if France condescends to reduce her claims and thereby facilitates corresponding concession on the Spanish side, that is by financial consideration bound to consider the sentiments of the Paris capitalists. Thus the basis of a new friendly settlement may be found at the last hour, as it is to be desired in the interest of both countries. At present France is expected to make the first move even at a sacrifice, as the French saying runs: c'est le premier pas qui coute."

STATES AS BAD DEBTORS.

The Report of the Council of Foreign Bondholders in London for 1911 gives a survey of the losses caused to the investors in foreign Government scrip by those countries that do not properly fulfil their financial obligations. There are, in the first line, four Spanish-American Republics that are complained of. Most outspoken is the criticism on the Government of Guatemala as a bad debtor. For again in 1911 this State proposed a compromise and then refused to carry it out. The same trick has been played by this Government four times within the last twelve years with the result that not a farthing has been paid by way of interest on the foreign debt within that long period. This time the Report is even more severe in its accusations against the State of Guatemala. It charges the Government with having given away securities on assets already mortgaged to the older creditors. An American Syndicate thus received 50 per cent. of the Export duty on coffee, though the foreign bondholders held already a lien on that. The state of Nicaragua figures next in the list. It broke through its agreement of 1909 and did not honour its interest slip on January 1st, 1912. There was, for a while, a chance that the United States Government would arrange the finances of Nicaragua, as President Taft and Secretary of State Knox had proposed. But the Senate at Washington refused to sanction this proposal. Quite recently new schemes have been prepared by a group of American financiers, but nothing definite has been arrived at. In the meantime an American Company is allowed to collect the customs duties, so that there is no tangible security left to the other creditors. Honduras concluded an agreement with her foreign bondholders in 1909, and the firm of Messrs. Morgan and Co. was willing to act as mediator. But nothing was done to give effect to this arrangement, so that the American firm now receded from its offer. In Ecuador political disturbances were at the bottom of the financial disorder. When, in November 1911, General Estrada assumed the office of a President, better times seemed to coming. Indeed he ordered the Guayaquil-Quito Railway to put aside a certain amount of its daily earnings for paying the interest due on its loans. For six weeks this worked very well. But after the sudden death of the President new revolutionary troubles commenced and the daily deposits were discontinued. In this country also 50 per cent. of the Export duties have been mortgaged to an American Company for a new loan.

Against the bad report of these four states of Spanish America two others stand off in laudable contrast, because they now fulfil their monetary obligations against their old creditors, Costa Rica concluded a new agreement in 1911 and deposited the whole amount of interest due on July 1st, 1912, as well as two-thirds of the sum required on January 1st, 1913. Even better is the new turn in the finances of the Republic of Columbia. The total of interest in arrear was paid off, and the new payments for interest and amortisans of the Government loans are forthcoming regularly.

Mr. J. P. Cooper, Secretary-General of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, is now on his way to America, to get reliable information what projects may be on foot in the United States for ending the misery of financial blunders in the above mentioned states of Central America and, if possible, to arrive at a definite settlement more to the interest of the disappointed European bondholders.

DAMAGES OF AN UNSUCCESSFUL STRIKE.

In the coal mines of Westphalia the majority of the miners went on strike out of sympathy with the general strike in the collieries of Great Britain. Three groups of trades unions were responsible for it: the Social-democratic organizations, the Hirsch-Duncker unions of Radical miners and the Polish workmen's confederation, while the Christian Trades Unions of miners refuse to participate. The whole affair was a failure, because public opinion declared against this industrial war. Already eight days after the declaration of the strike the evil-advised miners returned to their work inconditionally. The shortage of the output of coal in consequence of this partial strike amounted ta 1 1/8 million tons.

If we calculate, what losses were caused to both parties concerned, we arrive at a remarkable difference of figures. The mine-owners lost about 41,000 pounds sterling of net revenue, taking the average at 8d per ton. On the other hand there was a loss of about 320,000 pounds caused to the workmen in wages alone. For altogether 175,000 men enjoyed an eight days holiday and thereby had to forego from 40 to 45sh. of wages each. Moreover the majotity of them neglected to give notice and thereby got liable to be fined three days works. This means another possible loss of 140,000 pounds, if the fine is rigidly enforced.

The mine-owners may even have been profited in another way. For the expectation of a long strike caused the prices of coal to rise suddenly and even a small quantity sold during the eight days of the strike may more than compensate them for the shortage of their output. Perhaps the experience of this abortive strike will provide a wholesome lesson to the secretaries of the Trades Unions that such a dangerous weapon as a strike is not to be resorted to, unless the merits of the case are acknowledged by public opinion or real grievances are to be remedied.

GERMAN EXHIBITION IN ROME.

The Palazzo Serluppi in the Via dei Seminario attracts now many visitors to the Eternal City. It is the Exhibition of German Art produced in Rome that is the event of this early spring. The German Club of Artists inaugurated this Show, and its President, Professor Goetz, has the merit of suggesting this idea. From the middle of the 19th century it was the craving of many German artists to spend a couple of years on the banks of the Tiber, and, as a rule, this abode proved to be of great influence upon their production of first-class works. Thus the influence of Rome upon the German artists may be studied at this Exhibition. Sculpture takes perhaps the lion's share; but of graphic art we also get a surprisingly rich collection. It is very instructive to go through these wonderful, but studiously profound etchings of Klinger's during his stay at Rome or those drawings and engravings by his compatriot and pupil Otto Greiner, who at present is the most perfect outliner of the naked human body. What their Roman years have been for such masters as Boocklin, Feuerbach, Lenbach and Marree is seen at a glance. We cannot forget the admirable bronze statuette of a naked girl produced by Arthur Volckmann, while he lived in Rome, nor the early works by E. M. Geyger and Stauffer-Bern here on view. Not only from the aesthetic standpoint this small Exhibition is readily arpreciated; there is also a personal and historical interest attached to it.

L. ASCH.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Many Vacances of Members to be filled up.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

There are now no less than six vacancies on the Imperial Legislative Council mainly caused by the resignations of Sir James Meston and Messrs Todhunter, Dempster, Freemantle, and Fyffe. Mr. Gillan will, of course, succeed Sir James and Mr. Dempster's place ought to go Mr. Maxwell who is now making a special study of the Telegraph Department. The other vacancies will be filled up as the occasion arises, There are several other vacancies probable during the year as Mr. Slacke resigns the Civil Service, Mr. Brunyate will proceed on leave and Mr. Lyons will also relinquish the Additional Membership of the Council.

LAHORE, APRIL 17.

A Frontier correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* states that the tribesmen in Khost attacked the Amir's soldiers under the Utkhel Chief sent against them and cut off the nose and both the ears of the Chief. The tribesmen then attacked the Amir's thana at Muzakai and Afghan officials were saved from death only by the assistance of the Political Officer at Kurram. Sirdar Nasrulla Khan is proceeding to Khost with a large force.

LAND FOR NEW DELHI.

Landowners' Demand Higher Prices.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, APRIL 17.

Landowners here are waking up to the fact that the price quoted by Lord Hardinge at the Council meeting on March 25th (namely from thirty to thirty-five lakhs of rupees) as that for which the Government hope to buy the thirty square miles of land on which to build new Delhi. It works out per square yard to only about one thirteenth of the rate which the land fetched in the present Civil Station of Delhi prior to the King's announcement as the ultimate value of the Government's acquisition must be at least as great as that obtainable for land in the present civil station. This means that for thirty-five lakhs the Government will be acquiring property which will soon stand in their brooks at ever nine hundred lakhs of which at least two thirds or six hundred lakhs will be income bearing as the Government requirements cannot be more than ten rquare miles and the balance of twenty square million will have to be either sold or leased to the public. Under these circumstance Delhi landowners are urging that compensation at a much higher rate should be paid them.

THE Government of India have invited the opinions of Chambers of Commerce on the subject of future location of the headquarters of the Head Commissioner of the Paper Currency. These bodies have been invited to consider this question specially from the commerce and currency points of view. It may be stated that the office of the Head Commissioner is now located in Calcutta.

LATER THAN THE MAIL.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN WARNING TO PERSIA.

English and German Navies.

Home newspapers of March 30, received yesterday contain the following items:—

PERSIAN PRETENDER.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN WARNING.

Teheran, March 29.

The British and the Russian Ministers to-day, sent another message to Salar-ed-Dowleh, advising him to surrender the provinces claimed by him to Prince Firman Firma, who has been appointed Governor of them, and to withdraw from Persia. In the event of his failure to act on this advice, Salar-ed-Dowleh is threatened with the forfeiture of all chance of assistance from Great Britain and Russia in obtaining a pension, or even protection. The message adds that the Persian Government, which now has funds at its disposal, is sending a strong force against him.

As telegraphic communication between Hamadan and Kermanshah is now entirely interrupted, it will probably be a week before the consuls of the two nations at the latter town receive the message for delivery to Salar-ed-Dowleh.

Bushire, March 29.

Lord Lamington has arrived here, and, at the invitation of Sir Percy Cox, the Resident, has gone on board the Royal Indian Marine steamer "Lawrence" to visit Koveit.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

MR. SHUSTER'S "HEADLONG PROGRESS."

The night the mail left the Foreign Office issued a further volume of correspondence relating to Persian affairs, covering the period from Jan. 3 to Sept. 30, 1911. The despatches deal mainly with the doings of the ex-Shah and his supporters, and the unrest and disorder prevailing generally in the country, and the prolonged wrangle over the proposal of Mr. Morgan Shuster, the late Treasurer-General to entrust the organization of the Treasury gendarmerie to Major Stokes, of the Indian Army.

Incidentally the volume thrown a good deal of light on the energetic part played by Mr. Shuster in the country's affairs and the extent to which he succeeded in securing and retainings the support of the Government and the Legislature. On June 13 last Sir G. Barclay transmitted to Sir E. Grey the text of a bill drafted by the Treasurer-General, and passed by the Medjliss practically with unanimity and without modification." This law, wrote the British Minister, endowed. Mr. Shuster with very wide powers. "The first impression which the bill conveys is that he is about to undertake the complete remodelling of the Ministry of Finance, and to commence operations by making a clean sweep of the existing machinery. The Minister of Finance, however, explains that Mr. Shuster has no such intentions, at any rate for the present. On the Persians Mr. Shuster has apparently created a great impression, and the unanimity with which all parties have given him the full powers for which he has asked proves that they repose the utmost confidence in him. He has let it be widely known that if he finds obstacles placed in his way by any person or persons he will denounce them to the Medjliss, and if he cannot remove their obstruction he will return to America."

Within a week after the passing of the bill, the Treasurer-General came into acute conflicts with M. Mornard, the Belgian Administrator-General of Customs, and the difficulties to which this gave rise were the subject of much correspondence and negotiation. In view of subsequent events, which do not come within the purview of the present volume, the following despatch, dated July 11 last, from Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey, is of no little interest:

"Mr. Morgan Shuster has now been two months in Teheran, and his influence is already a leading factor in the situation. The Medjliss, for the moment at least, is entirely at his command, and proposal from him have only to be made to be accepted with practical unanimity. One must admire the pluck and energy with which he has at once thrown himself into the struggle for reform, but at the same time one cannot have but some misgivings as to the results of his headlong progress.

"On the only occasion on which I have met Mr. Shuster he emphasised the purely financial character of the work before him, and said that he was no politician. If he means by this merely that he will refrain from meddling in politics one can only applaud his resolve, but the apparently light-hearted way in which he embarked on a conflict with the Belgian Customs Administration, and followed this up with the offer of the Treasury gendarmerie appointment to Major Stokes, in both of which steps he was exposing himself to opposition from Russia, would seem to give his disclaimer of the politician's role a more ominous significance, and point to its denoting a disregard of political considerations which it would be wiser to take into account."

CHARM OF PERSIA.

SIR M. DURAND'S IMPRESSIONS.

Eighteen months ago the Persia Society was formed for the purpose of promoting in this country a keener interest in Persia and its affairs. It is a non-political, learned society, not to be confused with the Persia Committee, a political organisation. Hitherto it has done excellent work in a somewhat narrow sphere. Desiring now to extend its influence, it has arranged a series of addresses on more public lines by men peculiarly acquainted with Persia. The first of these was delivered on March 29 in Botanical Theatre, University College, before a considerable audience, by Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, who was Minister at Teheran between 1894 and 1900. The chair was occupied by Sir Frederic Pollock, and those present included Mirza Medhi Khan (Persian Representative in Great Britain). Sir Thomas Barcla (the British Representative), Dr. Blake Odgers, and Mr. G. J. Hogg, hon. secretary of the society.

Sir Mortimer Durand dealt broadly with the physical character of Persia, and the general customs of the people. One striking thing he had observed was that European who had resided the almost invariably wished to go back again. There was a wonderful charm about the land. Though hot in summer and cold in winter, the atmosphere was almost always dry and bright, like that of South Africa. This brightness gave a distinctive character to the scenery, and had an effect on the spirits of the people. Describing the features of a Persian year, Sir Mortimer said the vegetation was not Eastern in character, but quite European, and many birds familiar in England were to be seen. Except in the maple forests in America, he had never viewed such brilliant foliage colouring as that of the autumn. Persian civilisation, although ancient, was as different from ours as could well be conceived. Everything was strikingly different from what it was at home. One felt that he was living a more natural life than in Europe—a life that was closer to the soil, closer to the past. That in itself was a source of great delight.

Persia had great attraction for anybody with a taste for art. There had no doubt been a decline in Persian art, but the spirit of the artist remained, and a great deal of beautiful work was still turned out. Neither the art nor the industries were by any means dead. As to literature, the Persians were still a very poetical people, fond of their poetry and literature. To a curious extent even the most apparently uneducated would quote poetry very freely. He had heard muleteers who could neither read not write recite poetry to one another as they journeyed on. This love of literature was singular, in view of the not very high level of education.

GERMAN TRADE WITH CANADA.

RECIPROCITY PROPOSAL.

Germany wants closer trade relations with the Dominion, and it is stated authoritatively that overtures have been made to Mr. Borden's Government on behalf of the Berlin authorities by Herr Karl Lang, Imperial German Consul for Canada. During the past few weeks Herr Lang has paid three visits to Ottawa on his mission, and has called on Mr. Borden and interviewed a number of Cabinet Ministers. Herr Lang proposed that Canada should be placed on the minimum tariff schedule, on the understanding that concessions would be made to Germany. He appreciates the fact that Canada must protect her own manufactures, but he claims that there are articles which Canada does not manufacture at all, or very little, which could be placed on the lower tariff basis. Herr Lang points out that there is an opportunity for Canada's agricultural products on the German market, as last year they imported no less than dols500,000,000 worth. Canada now practically supplies none of these. The total exports to Germany were only a little over dols2,000,000. The German imports of wheat alone reach dols 100,000,000 a year. At present Great Britain and the Colonies are on the minimum tariff list, so that the concession Germany proposes would only place Canada on the same basis as the rest of the Empire. It is understood that no definite answer has yet been given to the proposals which are under consideration, and the importance of which is not disguised.

A Berlin message says: With reference to the despatch from Ottawa stating that Germany has approached Canada with a proposal for the conclusion of a reciprocity treaty, it is semi-officially stated that no official overtures of any kind have been made. The German Consul at Montreal has had conversations on the subject with prominent Canadians, which were in no way of a binding character. It cannot yet be said whether these informal conversations will lead to the commencement of formal pourparlers.

BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVIES.

COMPARATIVE COST.

A question was addressed to Mr. Churchill by Mr. Godfrey Collins, asking what was the amount of the German Naval Estimates for 1911-12, and what would be the amount of the German Naval Estimates if in their estimates were included the same charges as are borne on our estimate, and what these charges are.

Mr. Churchill's reply was circulated with the votes on March 29, in the following terms:

The German Navy Estimates for 1911-12 amounted to £22,031,788, which includes £541,732 for item for which there is no equivalent in the British Estimates, comprising fortifications and garrisons of naval ports, pilot and lighthouse service, meteorological service, secret service grants to municipal authorities, Admiralty buildings &c., the comparative figure for Germany thus becoming £21,490,056.

On the other hand, the British Navy Estimates include the following items for which there is no equivalent in the German estimates: Retired pay, pensions, gratuities and compassionate allowances, civil superannuation, &c., coastguard, steamship, subsidies, and reserves. These items in the British Estimates of 1911-12 amounted to £3,819,772. To this must be added certain expenditure on big naval works, and particularly the annual charge in repayment of works loans borne on British Navy votes, and amounting to £1,322,752, the corresponding item to which in Germany falls on the votes of the Minister of the Interior.

Further, it must be remembered that the personnel of the British Navy is maintained on a voluntary system resulting in increased charges on Votes 1, 2, and 3 of our Navy Estimates that have been estimated to amount to little short of £3,000,000.

The amount expended on such of these non-equivalent services as exist in Germany does not admit of accurate determination, but it would appear that, in order to arrive at a true comparison of the respective Navy Estimates of the two countries, an approximate reduction of £8,000,000 should be made from the British figures.

On this basis the Navy Estimates of the two countries for 1911-12 should therefore read.

Germany, 21l-2 millions.

Great Britain, 36 1-4 millions.

It must be added that these figures take no account of the additional expense incurred by the British Government in maintaining foreign stations.

WIRELESS DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON-NEW YORK DIRECT.

Direct wireless messages between London and New York, with special facilities for Press and commercial messages will probably be inaugurated by Jan. 1, 1913. "With this object in view," says Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi Company, of London, whom I interviewed to-day, "we have convened a special meeting of the shareholders for April 18, and will ask permission to increase the capital from £332,500, to £2,000,000.

"When that matter has been definitely settled we shall erect a high-powered station in the outskirts of New York, and one in the suburbs of London, for direct transmission. In addition to the stations, we shall have central offices in London and New York, where messages will be received and forwarded to the stations."

Mr. Isaacs said there would be no more difficulty in sending from London or New York than there was at present in sending from Clifden (Ireland) to Glace Bay, whence messages are now sent to New York by the land lines. "The possibilities of wireless development in America are enormous he said "and I never realised how great they were until I came to this wonderful city, saw them for myself and talked with American business men on the subject. The number of wireless messages sent from Clifden to Glace Bay. and destined for New York has greatly increased of late, but there is necessarily some delay in retransmitting by the land wires from Glace Bay to New York, and, except in a few cases, the reduced cost of wireless as compared with the cable hardly compensates for that delay."

Mr. Isaacs expresses confidence that with direct wireless between London and New York Marconigrams will compete on even terms with the present cablegram service. Mr. Isaacs returns to England by the Mauretania on Wednesday. Mr. Marconi, who arrived here with Mr. Isaacs, remains in New York until he has selected a site for the New York power station, and then he will go to Glace Bay to inspect the wireless arrangements in Canada.

PANAMA CANAL.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S INTEREST.

Colonel Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama Canal, who returned to New York on March 29 from Germany, said he was surprised to find how much the Kaiser knew about the Canal and how much interest he took in the American plans for its fortification. The Kaiser said America should have a very large military force, much larger than America as he understood, proposed to provide for the Canal and the fortification should be very heavy, Colonel Goethals acquired this information when he lunched with the Kaiser.

"The Kaiser was of opinion," the Colonel said "that our locks, instead of being 110ft wide, should be much wider, to accommodate the warships of the future. He has made provision for these ships in the Kiel Canal by insisting that the locks there shall be 135ft wide."

Colonel Goethals said that the Kaiser suggested that some nation might establish coaling stations either north or south of the canal, and from these stations warships might be assembled and capture the canal. He did not indicate what nation might execute this plan, but said he believed it might be frustrated by the most modern fortifications to repel invaders.

The colonel said he had looked into the subject of terminals and docks in Europe, and had gathered much helpful information. He found at Rotterdam the finest sort of plants for handling cargoes and coaling ships. They could put aboard a ship at Rotterdam in one hour 600 tons of coal, which meant coaling a liner of the Mauretania type in ten hours. Fast coaling was one of the problems of the canal, and the colonel thinks that the Rotterdam method or a similar one will solve it. He says he expects the canal to be opened to commerce soon after Aug. 1, 1913.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Council Hall, the Chairman Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from Haji Mahomed Haji Suleman stating that he was the owner of several chawls and bungalows at French road near French bridge, which were inhabited by many respectable Hindu and Parsi families, that his tenants found it very inconvenient to reach the tramway terminus being obliged to take a circuitous route, adding that no steps had been taken to reconstruct the bridge, though nearly three years had elapsed.

It was resolved to inform the applicant that the matter was receiving attention and to request the Commissioner to expedite the matter.

ASHE MURDER CASE.

Applications to Revise the Judgment

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 17.

The petitions filed on behalf of 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th accused in the Ashe Murder Case under section 26 of the Letters Patent to revise the order of Chief Justice and Mr. Ayling on questions of law came up again to-day before Justices Benson, Wallis, Miller, Abdul Rahim and Sundara Iyer to be spoken to. The point raised for argument was as to whether assuming that the statements of the sixth and 12th prosecution witnesses to 31st prosecution witness are for any reasons inadmissible. The objection of those statements would render a further review of the case necessary having regard to the statements of a majority of judges of the Special Tribunal as to how far their decision is independent of those statements. Mr. L. A. Govindaragava Iyer after going to length into the judgment of majority of the Special Bench pointed out that the general trend of the judgment indicated that their Lordships were influenced by statements made by approvers to the Inspector and that the judgment did not distinctly indicate that the decision of their Lordships would have been the same if they had rejected the statements of the approvers. Their Lordships without calling upon the Public Prosecutor to reply delivered judgment in the Letters Patent appeal to the Full Bench.

Mr. Justice Benson in his judgment held agreeing with the majority that it was open to the court trying to raise or not to raise according circumstances. the presumption of unworthiness of credit on the part of approvers and that previous statements of approvers were admissible both for the purpose of rebutting inference of unworthiness of credit and for purpose of precluding inference of unworthiness. How far prior statements were sufficient corroboration was for the court trying to determine. In his Lordship's view the majority of judges of the Special Bench did not raise inference of unworthiness, on other hand had thought them worthy of credit and if they used prior statements they used them only in coming to a conclusion as to whether they should raise the inference of unworthiness. All judges of the Special Banch were agreed as to the admissibility of statements of police officers by reason of Section 162, C. P. C. On that point he agreed with them. He held that Inspector Viraraghava Iyer had authority to investigate. He was a member of the Investigation Department and had been deputed to conduct the search. Under these circumstances his Lordship was not prepared to dissent from the view of the majority of the Special Branch. The charges of conspiracy to wage war as integrally connected with the murder of Mr. Ashe and as such Inspector Viraraghava Iyer if he was competent also to investigate facts relating to the charge of conspiracy. As to the relevancy of confessions made to police officers his Lordship thought the plain words of Section 25 ought not be departed from, especially as it was likely to encourage the practice of extorting confessions. But as a majority of the Special Bench were not influnced by these statements the inadmissibility of the statements did not signify. His Lordship accordingly would dismiss the petitions.

Mr. Justice Wallis in his judgment said that on the question as to necessity for corroboration he agreed on a review of English and Indian authorities and on an examination of the provisions of the Evidence Act with a view of the majority of the Special Bensh as correctly representing law both here in England. He was also of opinion that previous statements of accomplices were legally admissible to corroborate their evidence at the trial whatever weight that may be attached to them and that was a matter entirely for the trial judges and not for that eourt sitting as a court of error, Reading Sections 156 and 157 together what was required to make the previous statements admissible was that the officer receiving statements must be competent to investigate the fact forming the subject of the statement of Inspector Viraraghava Iyer had been found by a majoriey of the Special Bench to be police officer superior in rank. The investigation of the murder of Mr. Ashe was one of the sort of things the Investigation Department had been organised for and having regard to the fact that he had been authorised to conduct search, etc., and to the fact that objection had been postponed to the time of argument instead of being disposed of at the time the evidence was taken, he was not as a member of a court of error to canvas the authority of Viraraghaya Iyer too closely. On the constitution of Section 162, C. P. C. also the history of legislation on the subject appeared to him to justify the construction put upon that section by the Special Bench on the admissibility of confessions made to a police officer against persons other than the maker of a statement. He differred from the majority of the Special Bench, but he also thought that the statements did not influence the majority, and as they were prepared to decide as they did even if the statements did even if the statements were inadmissible, he did not think that any interference was called for in the result. His Lordship would dismiss the petition.

Mr. Justice Miller agreed with Mr. Justice Wallis. He thought that a contrary view would be to introduce an element of artificiality into the law of evidence. The rule as to the necessity for corroboration was a rule of practice which had not under the Act. the force of law and had been expressly declared not to have He agreed with the majority that previous statements were admissible to corroborate the evidence of accomplies and that it was unnecessary to express an opinion upon further point, the majority of the Special Bench having been prepared to act independently of the statements to Inspector Virarghava Iyer, but on those questions also he agreed with the majority of the Special Bench.

Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim in the course of his judgment remarked the approvers in the case gave evidence with haltes round their necks and in circumstances in which there was greatest the inducement to purchase immunity by implicating the innocent people so that His Lordship would say that a conviction based upon the evidence of the approvers who had played the part they had spoken to in the case must be wrong though it was valid to convict on uncorroborated testimony of accomplices. It was dangerous to act on such evidence. The rule of law was that guilt of an accused should be proved beyond reasonable doubt. It was conceded in a Calcutta case under the Criminal Law Amendment Act that before acting on evidence of accomplices it should be corroborated in material particulars. Except in special circumstances it was the duty of the court to raise the presumption that the evidence of an accomplice was unworthy of credit. Such special circumstances should also be set forth as to the admissibility of previous statement made to Veeraraghava Iyer. His Lordship was of opinion that they were wrongly admitted in trial. His Lordship agreed with the majority of the Special Tribunal with regard to admissibility of statements of confession made to Inspector Veraraghava Iyer by the approver Somasundaram. In the result his Lordship held that those prisoners must be acquitted discharged whose conviction rested on the testimony of approvers uncorroborated by independent evidence.

Mr. Justice Sundera Iyer them read his judgment and held on the preliminary objection of Public prosecutor that appeal did not lie to Full Bench under Article 26th of the Letters Patent. With reference to the second point his Lordship was of opinion that the majority of Special Tribunal committed error in law in admitting statements of witnesses 6 and 12 to Inspector Veeraraghava Iyer made under Section 164 Criminal Proceedure Code. As regards third point His Lordship was of opinion, Veeraraghava Iyer, was not legally competent to investigate the case. He also held that confessional, statements of Somasundaram and approver were wrongly admitted in evidence. On fifth and last point His Lordship held that there was no error in law. In result of his findings his conclusion was that excluding statements of two approvers to Inspector Veeraraghava Iyer and Mr. Cox it should be seen whether there was sufficient evidence to sustain conviction. In the result the judgment of majority prevailed and the petitions were dismised.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Re-organisation of Departments.

A MEETING of the board of the City Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon at the Trust's offices, Mr. J. P. Orr being in the chair when consideration was given to a report of the Finance Committee regarding the re-organisation of the departments of the trust. The change recommended under the re-organisation involved the enhancement of pay of certain officers, including the Secretary, the Chief Accountant, and Mr. Delves, Deputy Land Manager.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla moved as an amendment that Mr. Delves' pay should be raised to Rs. 1,000 plus Rs. 250 as personal allowance.

The Amendment was lost.

Mr. Sprott moved an amendment, the effect of which was that the Land Manager's salary be fixed at Rs. 1,250 rising to Rs. 1,500 by an increment of Rs. 50 annually instead of Rs. 1,350 rising to Rs. 1,750 as recommended by the Finance Committee. The amendment further proposed that the Deputy Land Manager's salary should be Rs. 800 rising to Rs. 1,000 instead of Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs. 1,250 as fixed by the Finance Committee, and that Mr. Delves while Deputy Land Manager, should be paid the maximum pay of Rs. 1,000 with a personal allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem.

The amendment was carried.

MR. WACHA'S PROTEST.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, in a long minute protested against what he called the hot haste with which the chairman thought it fit to place the report of the Finance Committee on the Agenda for the Board Meeting on the 9th instant and then proceeded to state: Coming to the subject matter itself, I may observe that it is true that in 1909 Mr. Dunn, the late chairman, had suggested proposals for the re-organization of the Land Manager's establishment. At the same time it should be remembered that they were of so ill considered a character that they had to be hung up. The present chairman observed to the Finance Committee that he intended at one time or another to bring up the proposals in a modified form for the consideration of that body in the first instance. Owing, however, to the notice to resign his post given by Mr. Delves, the matter had had to be brought up for consideration once for all. But for that precipitancy, perhaps, the subject would have still stood over till such time as it could be deliberated upon with maturity and at leisure.

I have viewed the scheme from the very date of its original submission to the Finance Committee as altogether uncalled for and in no way contributory to any larger efficiency of the Trust estate as claimed for it by the chairman. The very nature of the proposals put forward informed me that they were unnecessary. If at all it is clear to my mind at least, that the scheme was put forward in the interest of an individual officer of the Trust, namely, Mr. Delves, the Assistant Land Manager. It could be read even between the lines of Mr. Dunn's original proposal. It seems to me that under the plea of having an 'Estate Agent or Manager quite independent of the Land Manager, it is sought to make Mr. Delves eventually the head of the Land Manager's establishment. At present, Mr. Delves is only an assistant under the Land Manager, Mr. Bharucha, and the proposed re-organisation has for its real object the ultimate supremacy of Mr. Delves. In all probability, there is the customary aversion of the European to serve as an assistant to a capable Indian, quite competent and able, if not more so, with a larger local experience and knowledge, to manage our growing estate. To my mind the plea urged of the absolute necessity of an estate agent is wholly unconvincing. There is nothing very materially different in the work which a competent Land Manager cannot do, call him by any name you choose. There is nothing so very extraordinary to manage our estate as to require such an officer as Mr. Delves. No doubt he is an able man, but, I repeat, not abler than Mr. Bharucha. I am strongly of opinion that the existing arrangement for the management of our estate with economy and efficiency should not be disturbed or undergo the least disturbance if disturbed at all. Mr. Bharucha has proved a most efficient and capable officer as Land Manager and Mr. Delves as his assistant for laying out the estate. Had a capable Indian been appointed instead of importing Mr. Delves he would have by this time turned out equally proficient and at less cost. It is customary for the "superior" bureaucracy in India to underrate, if not depreciate, the most able and experienced Indian, because the Indian is not wanted. But this conceit has been completely knocked on the head since the Government wisely discovered that there are many capable Indians to become members of Provincial Executive Governments and even of the Imperial.

MODIFIED SCHEME.

When the chairman found that his original scheme had failed to commend itself to the Finance Committee, he had necessarily to modify it in harmony with the views as expressed by the majority. The modified scheme as now submitted is a kind of compromise. But as the compromise is at the sacrifice of a broad principle of public policy I cannot agree to it. What that principle is I will more clear later on. The chairman had no recourse but to compromise because his principle object was to retain Mr. Delves by hook or by crook. That is the most objectionable feature of the affair which I must condemn 'in toto.' We are asked to have two kings in Brentford. Mr. Bharucha is to be a restricted Land Manager and Mr. Delves is to be a full-fledged Estate Agent. To save appearances the salary of both is to be raised to 1,700. I consider that the pay of the post of the Land Manager, whoever he be, should be a minimum of Rs. 1,000 and a maximum of Rs. 1,500, and I consider that the pay of the post of the Estate Agent, if that is to be created, should be the same. But because the Calcutta Improvement Trust has offered Mr. Delves Rs. 1,700 as an Estate Agent, we should, by some contrivance or other secure him the same salary is an argument which does not commend itself to me. To-marrow there may be another new born Improvement Trust and our Land Manager might be offered Rs. 2,000. Is that a reason that we should take a big leap forward in that kind of extravagance? A post should be remunerated according to its true worth.

We thus subject ourselves to some sharp criticism. Mr. Delves, the chairman has observed to the Finance Committee, was unwilling to leave Bombay provided his services could be retained at the figure offered to him by Calcutta. So that is in reality he wants his cake and yet remain in Bombay. And we are asked to submit to such a polite demand, a demand which. I venture to say, no chairman of a public body with an economic conscience ought to listen to. I for one can never be a party to a demand of this nature and must therefore decline to accept the proposal recommended by the majority of my colleagues on the Finance Committee.

I consider it wrong on principle that the Trust Board should yield to the demand of any officer who may choose to promote his own interests in the manner of Mr. Delves. We are Trustees for the public and ought to conserve public interests, never mind how private interests may be insistent. It would be most reprehensible for us to cast aside the principle of public policy and yield to the demand of an employee who threatens to resign unless we agree to pay him what he demands. Thus both on grounds of broad principle and practical utility I am sorry I must differ from the majority report of the Finance Committee.

DHANDHUKA HOSTEL.

Inauguration by the Commissioner.

A large gathering was held at Dhandhuka on the 15th instant, when Mr. R. P. Barrow, the Commissioner, N. D., performed the opening ceremony of the Dandhuka Talukdari Hostel.

The address was presented by the Talukdars of Gujerat as follows:—

We, the members of the Talukdas' Victoria Jubilee Institute, and other Talukdars of the Ahmedabad District, beg to assure you of the very high appreciation in which we hold the honour you have shown us in graciously acceding to our request to open this Hostel. It is a source of unbounded satisfaction to us that, at a period of high pressure and multiplied engagements, you have found time to undertake a long and tedious journey in order to encourage and stimulate our enterprise and to set upon it the public and official seal of your approval. Your gracious action confirms us in our conviction of the paramount importance to us as a class of providing ourselves with an institution to which we can confidently entrust our sons, to be trained in knowledge and in manners, and in the manly accomplishments that are traditional with our class, without at the same time charging our estates with a burden heavier than they can bear. We are encouraged to believe that your presence here to-day will bring us recruits to our ranks and reinforcements to our funds. It will be seen from the list which is circulating on this auspicious occasion, what contributions we have received both towards the building and the foundation of scholarships for its inmates. We trust that the list may this day be adorned by the addition of many distinguished names, and that it may be enriched by donations which will help to establish on a sound financial basis an institution, which is intended for the benefit not only of the Talukdars of this District, but also of their brethren of the neighbouring jurisdictional States.

We crave your forbearance to a brief recital of the objects which the Hostel is intended to serve, the place it is designed to fill in our lives, and the circumstances under which it was founded.

TALUKDARS' DIFFICULTIES.

Three years ago the Talukdar who sought to educate his son found himself compelled to choose between the residential colleges of Gondal, Wadhwan and Sadra on the one hand, and on the other the village school. If he could afford four or five hundred rupees a year, the colleges admirably fulfilled his requirements. But if, as generally happened, his estate were either mortgaged to the hilt or were overweighted by the college fees, he was commonly forced either to condemn his son to illiteracy, or to send him to the village school, which was neither intended nor suited for the educational needs of a landed proprietor. The problem we set ourselves to solve was how to provide, at a price within the reach of Talukdars, whose estates were limited or heavily involved an education suited to the requirements of their position. Our solution is the institution summed up in the word 'Hostel,' the brick and mortar fabric of which you are doing us the honour to open to-day. In this Hostel, or as it is popularly called 'Boarding', our sons will live their daily lives, under the salutary discipline maintained by the Superintendent in common with comrades of their own class and their own rank sharing the same traditions and the same aspirations. The Hostel is not itself intended to be a teaching institution. For instruction it depends entirely on the excellent Government Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Its main object is to provide the moral and physical training and the advantages accruing "from esprit de corps," without which the admirable teaching furnished by the Government schools is liable to result in a top-heavy development of the purely intellectual faculties at the expense of the moral and physical. In one word the function of the Hostel is to add "sound training" to the "sound teaching" given at the Government Schools, and to combine the two on a basis of the strictest economy, in order that no worshipper at the shrine of these twin-goddesses of education may be turned away through the jealousy of Lakshmi. Our fees are fixed according to scale at Rs. 75, Rs. 90, and Rs. 120 a year. We wish to make it abundantly clear that these fees include everything, teaching books, games, supervision, lodging, messing, washing, attendance, even medicine, and in ordinary cases of illness medical assistance, for which we are indebted to the kindness of the Civil Surgeon and the Hospital Assistant. Our bills have no place for extras. When a parent is informed that his son is admitted on one of the three scales mentioned above, he knows that the fee fixed represents all he has to pay for his son's education for the entire year.

With these objects in view, sound training and sound teaching, combined with the strictest economy, the King Edward Hostel was founded in March 1909 at Dhandhuka by the Talukdars' Victoria Jubilee Institute, with 20 boy, in residence. It was placed in charge of Mr. Khumansing, himself a Grassia, who has proved himself a most competent and enthusiastic Superintendent. The Hostel was provided with a strong managing committee including several Talukdar members and an expert and influential body of visitors. It was housed in quarters consisting of two adjoining buildings generously lent rent-free by Messrs. Patwari.

MANY ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORTERS.

We were fortunate in finding from the first many enthusiastic friends and supporters. Mr. A. F. Dalal, then Mamlatdar of Dhandhuka, was indefatigable in his efforts to establish the Hostel and to supervise every detail of its working, and he was ably seconded by his Aval Karkun, Mr. Amratlal. Mr. De Souza, then Inspector of Customs at Dhandhuka, rendered the Superintendent invaluable assistance in the supervision of games and by the personal interest he took in the progress of individual boys. Mr. Dahyabhai Hakamchand, the Sub-Government Pleader, has rendered us valuable and unremitting assistance in various departments. The exigencies of the public service necessitated the transfer of officers, but their successors loyally shouldered the burden. Mr. Ramgovind who succeded Mr. Dalal as Mamlatdar, has been no less energetic and successful than his predecessor and Mr. Barford who succeded Mr. De Souza as Inspector of Customs, threw himself with rare energy into the daily life and interests of the boys, coaching them in games, drilling them, and rendering the greatest assistance in designing and supervising the erection of the new buildings. He is now succeeded by Mr. Crisp who has applied himself to the task inherited from his predecessors with undiminished vigour.

Mr. Waman Vishun Ursekar, the Public Works Department Supervisor, and Mr. Musebhai Kalubhai Desai, the Local Fund Overseer, have rendered us able and constant assistance in the erection of this building, which has been supervised daily by the Mamlatdar, the Aval Karkun and other members of our energetic local committee.

We estimate that the building, which you are about to do us the honour of opening, would cost at Public Works rates not less than half a lakh of rupees, and it speaks volumes for Mr. Ramgovind's business capacity and painstaking attention to detail that the entire work, as you see it, has been completed at the cost of Rs. 27,000. This sum was raised in memory of His Imperial Majesty King Edward the VII, whose royal name the Hostel is privileged to bear, by the Talukdars of the Ahmedabad District, whose contributions you will be pleased to find recorded on the sheet before you. Local Talukdars assisted us by generously carting our bricks at reduced rates, and importation of material was permitted duty free by the kindness of Government. For the site of these buildings, which was previously occupied by the District Bungalow, we are indebted to Government, which has remitted our rent and permitted us the use of the old bungalow-building free of charge. The latter has been converted by slight structural alterations into a reading room and offices.

It has repeatedly been urged upon us during the last three years that we were carrying self-reliance to an extreme length: that we were relying, and relying gratuitously, upon our own inadequate resources to accomplish a task, in which the anxious solicitude of Government was already engaged, and for which we had only to ask, in order to obtain assistance. The inadequacy of our resources was only too patent to us and we never doubted the generous benevolence of Government. But we recognised, as we believe our critics did not, that our salvation lay in our own hands, that not even the puissant arm of the Sirkar could save us, unless we made a determined effort to save ourselves. In the old days the good Rajput carved his way to fortune with his own good sword. He fought and conquered, and then welcomed aid to press his victory home. We hold to the old tradition, to win our battle first, and then seek help to push our advantage and develop our campaign. This has been our policy. We have held it unworthy of our Rajput traditions to approach Government, trading on their sympathy, with nothing but pious aspirations to recommend our cause. We have preferred to wait and win some part of our painful way towards success, confident that performance, rather than mere promise, would be our best passport to the help of Government. We are conscious that we have done but little in comparison with what remains to do. But what is well begun is half done and for our beginning we can point to an institution, conceived we think on the right lines, which since its foundation three years ago has exhibited a steady growth in popularity and in efficiency. Lack of accommodation alone has made it impossible to expand our numbers, but 50 sons of Talukdars will sleep tonight in the building which you honour us by opening this morning, and we expect to fill it to its full present capacity of 80 boys before the year expires. The fees we levy, low as they are, fall only about 400 rupees short of annual expenditure, a deficit which is made good by the Jubilee Institute, but our building fund is now exhausted and our needs are many. We require a proper play ground for football, cricket, and hockey, the nucleus of a library, more scholarships, courses of lectures in special subjects, and above all an endowment fund, without which the stability of the Hostel will never be assured. If you are pleased to approve the result of our labours, we pray that you will move Government to grant us substantial aid to develop our infant institution to its highest capacity of expansion and of efficiency.

THE COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

The Commissioner made the following reply:—

Chiefs, Sardars, Thakors and Members of the Victoria Jubilee Institute: I cannot adequately express the satisfaction it has afforded me to able to come and meet you to-day at the opening of the King Edward Hostel in remote Dhandhuka. On each occasion on which it has been my privilege to address the Sardars and Talukdars of Gujarat in Darbar, I have endeavoured to impress on them that in the matter of education, essential even everywhere, but in the case of the Talukdars of vital importance, because their continued existence as a class is inextricably bound up with it, the movement if it is to have any lasting value must come from within and that the power to regain the ground that has been lost by hereditary apathy rests in their own hands. You, in this District, have now given very practical proof that, having realised your urgent need, you are ready and able to help yourselves and on no account would I have missed this opportunity of coming among you and assuring you both of my admiration for your courage and perseverance and of my desire to help you to the utmost extent of my power still further towards the goal that lies before you. If my presence here to-day shall prove to have been of the smallest assistance to you in obtaining further recruits to your ranks or support for the Hostel, I shall be amply repaid for the slight trouble involved by the journey at a particularly busy time. I shall retain the address which you have presented to me to-day as one of my most valued possessions. Not the least gratifying portion of your address was the statement that in providing this Hostel, you aimed at obtaining for your sons not book-learning only, but the manners and the manly accomplishments which are traditional of your class; neither can be too highly extolled and I sincerely trust that this King Edward Hostel will turn out for us a long succession of "mannered" gentlemen such as India has need of.

As the eye travels over this distinguished assemblage which includes so much of the elite of a British District and of the neighbouring Jurisdictional States, one is irresistibly reminded of that famous "geographical accident" which divided the territories of the great Houses of Kathiawar and Gujarat bringing some under the direct administration of the British Raj and leaving others in the exercise of their jurisdictional powers. And one realises that the division was purely artificial and left unimpaired the ties of blood and interest which still unite the whole body of Girassias despite administrative boundaries. The Colleges of Wadhwan, Gondal and Sadra, all situated in Jurisdictional States, while are patronised by the sons of British Talukdars, the King Edward Hostel, you tell me, is intended for the Girassia boys of Jurisdictional States as well as for those of the Ahmedabad District. The educational problem is, I take it, essentially the same on both sides of the line of administrative demarcation and it is a happy augury of success that Rajputs and Kathi on both sides are making common cause in its solution.

Your address and still more the existence of the Hostel, which it is my pleasant duty to open to-day are eloquent as to the awakening of the more advanced and influential section of your community to the need for the general spread of education amongst the Talukdars, and possibly further incentives are not now needed. Even, so there is one consideration to which I will venture to draw attention. Many of you are representatives of once powerful houses exercising Diwani Foujdari Jurisdiction and yet no Talukdar on this side of the line is invested with civil jurisdiction. Do you not sometimes ascribe this to the "geographical accident?" I fear you do and if you do you are wrong. I have no doubt that the real reason is to be found in the Talukdars, hitherto persistent neglect of education. From time to time Government have shown themselves ready to confer magisterial powers on Talukdars of position who were clearly competent to exercise them efficiently and, although I cannot speak with certainly, I believe it to be possible that they would be equally ready to confer civil powers, provided the Talukdars as a body were shown to possess the educational equipment essential to the discharge of such high functions. There are individual Talukdars in British Districts (some of whom are also Jurisdictional Chiefs in the agency) whose competence to exercise those powers is undeniable, but legislation would be necessary and legislation, if undertaken at all, must be for a class and not for individuals.

AN ENCOURAGING ATTITUDE.

Your attitude is most encouraging, and I cordially wish you all success in the struggle you have entered upon. I could only wish that you had been able to imbue the bulk of yours fellow Talukdars with the spirit which animates you. I have disappointed in some of those on whom I most confidently relied for help in overcoming dead inertia or active obstruction, but your example renews my hopes. Believe me I do not underrate the difficulty of your task for you have to overcome a prejudice which as has grown with the years and you have to teach the bulk of your community that learning is not, as they seem to have believed, effeminate or unworthy of a martial race—a fallacy which is abundantly disproved by the teaching of all history, ancient and modern. The policy you have pursued in the teeth of some irresponsible criticism commands my warm admiration and respect. Your determination to help yourself before seeking aid from Government is most praiseworthy, and I could wish that the example were more often followed. That you will not lose by it, you may rest assured for the help which Government will give will be proportionate to your merits. You have probably learnt that of the fifty lakhs of rupees which in accordance with the promise made by the King-Emperor himself at Delhi, are to be allotted to the encouragement of primary education six and a half lakhs have been assigned to the Bombay Presidency and of that sum Rs. 48,000 are this year to be set aside for the erection of Hostels and for making provision for their proper supervision. I hope it may be possible to obtain for the King Edward Hostel, some portion of this sum of Rs. 48,000, and it has occurred to me that a few scholarships to be available for boys who, though by position entitled to admission to the Hostel, are unable to afford the fees charged, moderate though they are, would be useful.

I have heard with great pleasure and heartily endorse your tribute of gratitude to local officers and gentlemen who have thrown themselves so unreservedly into the good work which you have initiated and it is with special gratification that I learn of the personal interest and energy devoted to the foundation and management of this Hostel by Messrs. Dalal and Ramgovind. Both of these officers immersed as they were in the work of their onerous charge have, as I am told, gone far beyond the requirements of more official obligation and have given you of themselves personally. I note too with pleasure that Mr. Amritlal, the Aval Karkun, has ably seconded their efforts. I associate myself with you in thanking the officers of the Customs Department Messrs. DeSouza, Barford and Crisp for the warm interest they have taken in your enterprise.

PROGRESS OF THE BOYS.

You have alluded in becomingly modest terms to the progress made by the Hostel boys in their studies and in their games. I learn from enquiry that they have made a highly satisfactory start in both directions. For the recent encouraging results of examinations credit is, I am sure, due to your popular Superintendent Mr. Khumansing. It is encouraging to note that the two head boys of the Anglo-Vernacular School are Hostel students. You will shortly be losing some of the more senior pupils who have passed through the 5th Standard, and who to continue their studies must go on to the sister Hostel lately established at Nadiad, where they can attend the Government High School. Some at least will, I hope, pass from Nadiad to the Gujarat College at Ahmedabad where a site has been reserved in the College grounds for a separate Girassia Hostel which it is intended to erect with the District Hostels are sufficiently developed to feed it with students. I am given to understand that a movemant is on foot among the people of Dhandhuka for the establishment of a High School in the town on account of the great distance separating Dhandhuka from the nearest Government High School at Ahmedabad. The Jubilee Committee is naturally strongly in favour of the proposal for with a High School on the spot pupils attending the King Edward Hostel would be enabled to pass direct from Dhandhuka to the Gujarat College. I am, of course, unable to say how any such proposal is likely to be received at headquarters, but whatever request may be advanced by the people of Dhandhuka will certainly receive the most careful consideration.

I should not be doing my full duty towards you in connection with this day's function were I to omit to touch upon one subject which for obvious reasons received no mention in your address. I refer to the debt of gratitude that the Talukdars owe to Mr. Tupper. If there is any single subject directly affecting the well-being of the Talukdars who have been committed to his care that he fails to take up and to push for all it is worth I have yet to hear of it. Untiringly devoted to their interests, striving perpetually to save a large portion of them from being overwhelmed in a sea of debt, never losing an opportunity of regaining for them a particle of the ground they have lost and of restoring them to their old proud position his one object in life is to improve the status of the Talukdars. For years he has been trying to impress on them that the main cause of their decay is that neglect of education to which you have referred in your address. It is, I have no doubt, largely to his encouragement and guidance that the success of your own efforts is due, and I am sure I am only saying what you would wish me to say, when I assure him of your grateful appreciation of his labours. And now, gentlemen, I feel that I have detained you long enough, I thank you sincerely for the warm welcome which you have accorded to me personally; you make me loth to leave you. I trust that the King Edward Hostel will flourish and that it will prove to be as potent a factor in removing the reproach of neglect of education as it has every reason to be. I am pleased to be able to announce a donation of Rs. 2,500 from the Raj Saheb of Dharangadra. A donation has also been promised by the Raja of Lunawada. Jaswatsinghji of Moti Boru has also given a scholarship of Rs. 60 per annum.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED THEFT AT PAREL.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson charged (1) Alfred Sequeira, a clerk employed in the Stores Department of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, (2) Sakharam Balu, also an employe of the Railway, two men of the Railway Police named (3) Vithoba Gopal and (4) Balaji Bapuji, and two Boris named (5) Alibhoy, Nurbhoy and (6) Tysbali Kaderbhoy, with the theft of brass pipes and files, etc., valued at about Rs.337 from the Railway Stores, and with abetment. Superintendent Meyers conducted the prosecution; while Mr. Godinho, defended the first, Mr. Navalkar, the second, Mr. Athavle, the third, Mr. Chhatarpati, the fourth, Mr. Velinker and Mr. Kanuga, the fifth, and Mr. Kemp defended the sixth accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on receiving certain information Sub-Inspector Ragunath with three policemen in plain clothes went to the B. B. and C. I. Railway stores at Parel and kept a watch at the gate. About half an hour later a hand-cart was brought near the place by one Bala Hari, who was shortly after joined by one Bhiva Sonu. At about 5-30 p.m. the two Boris who are the fifth and the sixth accused in the case drove up to the place in a private victoria. The sixth accused got down from the victoria and entered the compound of the stores. This accused came out a short time after and took in the hand-cart which the two men who had brought. About ten minutes later these two men returned with the hand cart loaded with eight bags. The sixth accused then engaged a labour cart that was passing by and transferred the load to it. The fifth, the sixth, and the first accused, who was then standing near the stores' gate, got into the victoria and drove away, but were followed by the police. The cart was taken to a go-down in Ripon Cross Lane and was being unloaded, when the police arrested the fifth and the sixth accused who had arrived there before the cart. The third and the fourth accused were in stores' compound at the time the hand-cart passed out of the gate. The stores were closed at the time this cart was allowed to pass. The sixth accused's godown was searched but nothing indiscriminating was found there. Another godown belonging to the fifth accused was then searched and a big box was forced open when twenty-two files, etc., were recovered. The other accused were subsequently arrested.

The further hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, of Inspector Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged one Dattaram Raghunath Raja Dhyakhsha with cheating.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 30th March the accused went to Dhanamal Chitaram and Co., jewellers of Medows Street. and said he wanted some jewellery for the directors of the Hindustan Business Co. of which he was the Bombay Secretary of which the motto was "God helps those who help themselves" and of which the telegraphic address was "Self-Profit." He was given the jewellery which he took away saying he would send the money with his peon. He left the shop, but ten minutes afterwards he came back and gave the jewellers a cheque, which on being presented at the Bank was dishonoured. It was subsequently found that the balance to his credit at the Bank was only Rs. 10. The jewellery in question consisted of two muff chains, two gold-bangles and two gold rings, collectively valued at Rs. 432-8. He decamped with the jewellery and was arrested in Lahore. There were two warrants against the accused awaiting execution. The first was issued by the First Class Magistrate of Hubli on a charge of cheating the Poona Banking Co. The other warrant was issued by the late Mr. Dracup on a charge of cheating the James Manufacturing Co. The accused used to go to commission agents and get goods from them, which he sold off mostly in Goa.

The accused was released on a bail of Rs. 15,000 and a security for a like amount.

CHEATING IN MAIDANIA.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged J. P. DeSouza, N. E. Solesse, A. C. Layzell, and Magan Moti, all employed at the "Maidania," with cheating.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 2nd instant the first accused was found in possession, while on duty, of thirty-one railway tickets which were issued on the 25th and 31st March, but which were subsequently cancelled. One of the tickets had been sold and used on the railway, and when the cash realised by the first accused was counted out, an excess of four annas was found. The first accused said the tickets had been given him by the second accused, who wanted to transfer the blame to the third accused, who again said he had received them from the fourth accused.

All the accused pleaded guilty. The first three accused were sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each, or, in default, to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. The fourth accused was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

CAPTAIN C. PEART of the Staff College, who was offered by telegram the Secretaryship of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, in succession to Colonel D. C. Phillot, has arrived in Calcutta in response to the offer. Colonel Phillot will make over charge to his successor by the end of April, after which he is likely to go home although an offer of the Registrarship of the Calcutta University has been made to him.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

COTTON MILLS' CLAIM.

The Full Text of the Judgment.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

The following is the continuation of the judgment delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman in the suit of the Bombay Cotton Mills against Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal to recover Rs. 50,000 with interests and costs:—

In the former suit, I had occasion to express a very high opinion of the witness Deoji Damodar. Here, his evidence has been bitterly attacked by both the learned Counsel representing the defendant and Dani, chiefly, as far as I can see, upon the ground that he appears to take a pleasure in exposing not only his father's frauds, but the part he himself has taken in them; and inasmuch as upon the points most material to the success of the plaintiff's case Deoji is virtually the only witness, both the defendant and Dani have again attacked his evidence upon the special ground that being by his admission an accomplice he is unworthy of credit. In my opinion that rule of evidence has virtually no application at all in Civil Law. If it has any, it is infinitely less than in Criminal Law. The reason for this, I think, is obvious. The evidence of an accomplice in Criminal Law has always been viewed by the Courts in England with the utmost caution and gravest suspicion, not really, I think if the analysis were pushed far enough, because the man by his own confession is a criminal, and criminals are damaged characters, but for another and much more commonsense reason, namely, that a person who has been detected in a crime and has offered to give evidence against others as the price of his acquittal is likely to go any lengths and to make any reckless statements which will secure his own liberty. Now it is obvious that no considerations of that kind ever applied in the trial of civil suits; and if the argument needed further elaborating, I think a reference to Section 32 of the Evidence Act would show that except the special case of an accomplice, the term being used in its ordinary criminal sense, it is precisely the nature of the statements of the kind, Devji Damodar has so unblushingly made in this Court which as a general rule of evidence is regarded as a good guarantee of their being true. So where the evidence of a person who is dead or who cannot be found would otherwise be inadmissible, it becomes admissible if it would have exposed him to a criminal prosecution or an action for damages or the like or in other words, it is not like the evidence of an accomplice in Criminal Law, and that because a witness in a Civil Court is presumed not to be likely to make statements incriminating himself or exposing his reputation to injury unless they are true. So that I do not think the evidence of Deoji Damodar ought to be discounted in the least upon a ground which seems to me proper only to another branch of the Law, when evidence of that kind is under consideration. Nor is it really fair to attack his character on the more general ground as being affected and damaged by the part he now confesses to have taken in some at least of his father's frauds. It is to be remembered that his father was looked up in Bombay, as a man of commanding commercial talent and great position. Deoji was quite young at the time and it is not to be wondered at that he should have accepted any and every explanation of proceedings, which be admitted, struck him as being sometimes questionable upon his father's authority.

As to the manner in which he said to have given his evidence here, taking as Mr. Bahadurji put it, almost fiendish pleasure in volunteering instances of his father's fraud and his own knowledge of them, I confess nothing of the kind struck me during his long examination. What did strike me was no doubt a certain amount of youthful, vanity which led him to outrun Counsel's questions in his eagerness to supply information, sometimes of a sensational character; but upon the whole the opinion I formed of him when he last gave evidence before me has been confirmed, and indeed much heightened by his second appearance in this case, considering the complexnature of the transactions he has had to depose to and the numerous small details of personal interviews at different times and differents places, it would be surprising indeed if in perhaps one important detail out of a thousand he might not be caught or might not have been supposed to have been caught tripping. The wonder is that considering the ground covered by his statements, the utmost ingenuity can find so little fault with them. In my opinion he is by far the best witness in a matter of anything like the same difficulty and intricacy I have ever listened to in the witness-box; and in saying that I do not exclude English witnesses from the comparison. The boy's memory is almost phenomenal and the readiness and, as far as I can judge, the perfect truthfulness with which he met and even indeed anticipated questions upon every point bearing however remotely upon the matter in hand was as witnesses go in this court almost unparalleled. It is not only that I regard this witness as of singular ability, singular alertness, and perfect self-possession, but I have had no doubt at any time during his examination either in the former case or in the present case that to the best of his knowledge recollection and that best is extremely good, he has been speaking the truth. No one who heard the evidence given, would, I think dispute the justice of this appreciation. A more written record gives no adequate idea of the disparity in quality between witnesses. With a very vivid impression left on my mind by the evidence of Deoji on the one hand, and Dani on the other, I had occasion to take the record home as some time had elapsed in order to verify numerous minor details and I could not then fail to be struck by the manner in which the essential quality of evidence proper to the demeanour and personality of witnesses, while under examination and appreciable only by those who heard the evidence given almost entirely fades out of a proper record yet even so the comparison of depositions of Deoji and Dani as preserved upon the record will yield. I think a sufficiently striking contrast entirely in favour of the former.

With these general observations I shall proceed to deal with the particular criticisms made upon the evidence of Deoji. The first point upon which he comes into diametrical opposition to and conflict with Dani and Vallabhnarayen is as to the manner in which the loan of Rs. 50,000 was negotiated on the morning of the 13th of February; 1909. According to Deoji, his father Dwarkadas Dharamsey was unable to leave the house on that day owing to the death of his sister Manubai a day previously to that Deoji had to go in person and unaccompanied by Dwarkadas Dharamsey to Dani's private residence. Deoji gives an extremely circumstantial account of what took place there. On the other hand, Dani and Vallabhnarayen have sworn that it was Dwarkadas Dharamsey himself who came to Dani to ask for the loan. A comparison of the evidence given by these three witnesses upon this point will show how great the superiority in on Deoji's side. Where the others are hesitating and altogether wanting in fulness, the narrative given by Deoji contains every detail and is emphatically positive. He is as sure as that he is alive, to use his own words in one part of his crossexamination that it was he who went alone on that occasion. Nothing material to the case really turns upon this; but since every thing turns upon the credibility and trustworthiness of Deoji's evidence as a whole it has been attack in every particular, whether that particular be material or immaterial, where it is in conflict with the testimony of Dani or Vallabhnarayen and the criticism is pushed so far on this point as to suggest that Deoji's version is inconsistant with the plaintiff's own plaint in which it is stated that Dwarkadas Dharamsey negotiated this loan.

(To be Continued.)

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

AT a special sitting of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. Jardine moved absolute the notice of motion for injunction and receiver on behalf of the plaintiffs in the suit brought by Bai Rashida and others against Abdul Samar Ismail and another.

Mr. Chitre was for the defendants.

Mr. Jardine said that the dispute was between the widow and children of the deceased and the children of other wives of the deceased.

The parties came to terms, whereby the first defendant was appointed receiver with power to file suits. The plaintiffs and the second defendant were to receive Rs. 60 per month as maintenance. The first defendant was to receive Rs. 20 as his maintenance.

SUPPRESSING FACTS.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan applied for a rule for the revocation of an order appointing the Administrator-General to administer the estate of Purshotam Morarji.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that the order was obtained without notice to his client Kabubai, who was the widow and only heir of the deceased and by the suppression of most material facts.

His Lordship granted a rule and restrained the Administrator-General from selling the movables.

LIGHT AND AIR SUIT.

By consent of parties the rule, restraining the defendants from obtaining the plaintiff's ancient air and lights in the suit of Sir Adamji Pirbhai against Nizamudin Abdul Gafur, was allowed to stand over for arguments till Monday next by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton at the Bombay High Court yesterday.

LIBERTY TO RECEIVERS.

In the suit of Sakinabu against Abdul Kayum Abdul Hussein and others. the parties obtained an order by consent from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, whereby the receivers were granted liberty and they undertook to file suits against certain parties, provided they were put in funds by the first defendant.

OBSTRUCTIVE PARTNER.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, for the plaintiff in the suit of Narpal Purbab against Pasu Tricum and others, obtained a rule nisi for the receiver and an injunction and interim injunction against the first defendant from carrying on the partnership business on the ground that the defendant was very obstructive and stopped partners from entering the premises.

INTERIM INJUNCTION.

In the suit of Ardeshir Hormusji Badshaw against Pirojbai and others, Mr. Setalvad, for the plaintiff. applied for and obtained a rule for receiver and injunction and interim injunction restraining the defendant from receiving the surplus of Rs. 7,000 due to the estate of Jaiji Hormusji Badshaw on the ground that the plaintiff was entitled to a quarter of the Rs. 7,000, the deceased having died intestate with regard to that amount.

Mr. B. Lang, acting Official Assignee, was appointed receiver in the suit of Ibrahim Jafferji and others against Rehematbai with liberty to take steps against the defendant's husband with regard to certain title deeds.

The Hon'ble Nr. Justice Heaton will attend the Bombay High Court on Monday next and will dispose of urgent applications etc.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton presided yesterday at a special sitting of the Bombay High Court and disposed of among others the following insolvency matters:

RE SAKHARAM BHIKHU.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order.

Mr. H. Captain, for a creditor to the extent of Rs. 3,290, opposed the application. Mr. Captain said that this was not a "bona-fide" application. This was the second petition of the insolvent, filed three weeks after the first was dismissed for want of prosecution, the object being to delay the execution proceeding against him. The insolvent's counsel said factory and business in empty cases were sold to his brother prior to the insolvency. The insolvent had sufficient means to pay off the decree and was still carrying on business, though in the name of his brother.

His Lordship granted a fortnight's provisional interim order within which the insolvent was to serve the usual notices to the other creditors.

RE DAYASHANKAR DEVSHANKAR.

Mr. Jesangbhai B. Patel, for the insolvent, applied for sanction of the scheme of composition.

His Lordship granted the application and ordered the adjudication to be annulled.

RE MAHOMEDALI ABDULALI.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE ALLADIN HAJI MAHOMED.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, the insolvent was granted an extension of the interim order.

RE RUPOSING MATHURADASS.

Mr. Jesangbhai Patel, for the insolvent, applied for the second extension of the interim order.

RE ANANDRAO RAMRAO.

This insolvent appeared in person and obtained an extension of the interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their personal discharges: Kaliandass Damodardass Sha; Fazulbhoy Issabhoy, Musa Mahomed Halai; Shapurji Beramji Gonda; Pandurang Narayan and another; Govind Vishnu Salgaonkar, Sivaji Anant Desai and Dhanjishaw, Rustamji, Cawasji and Sorabji H. J. Rustamji.

EVADING DECREE EXECUTION.

Defendant's House ordered to be Forced Open.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 17.

On behalf of Rukmani Bai, stepmother of Mr. Lodd Govinda Doss, a Guzerati millionaire, Mr. M. Venkatasubba Rao and Mr. V. Radhakrishna Aiyer, High Court Vakils, applied to-day before Mr. Justice Bakewell for an order authorising the Sheriff of Madras to break open the outer doors of the dwelling houses and bungalow of Mr. Lodd Govinda Doss for the purpose of attaching his movables in execution of a decree for maintenance obtained against him by petitioner. The application was supported by an affidavit from which it appeared that Lodd Govinda Doss in order to evade payment and also execution had looked up the door of his houses and gone out of Madras. The affidavit further stated that in order to secure the payment of Rs. 15,000 ordered by the decree to be deposited Lodd Govinda Doss had to be arrested and kept in custody. His Lordship passed an order directing the Sheriff to execute the decree by breaking open the outer doors.

STEAMERS IN QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 17.

The magisterial enquiry into the "Angora" "Seang Bee" collision was resumed to-day before the District Magistrate and three assessors when Captains of both vessels were recalled and further examined by assessors.

G. Shang, one of four pilots in the pilot boat, deposed that he did not anticipate the "Angora" to have come to where she did. When he hard three blasts he considered there would be collision.

G. R. Gordon, Chief Officer, "Angora" gave almost similar evidence to that given by Captain. Had "Seang Bee" put her engines astern he did not think collision would have occurred.

Enquiry will be completed to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

Rainfall information is lacking from Assam, ut showers are reported from the rest of orth-east India. In the north-west light falls ave continued and spread along the west Himalayas and in the Peninsula a scattered ainfall has occurred. Bora and Jalpaiguri reort one inch; Goa, one and a half; Belgaum alf an inch; Kodaikanal, four. The weather again showing signs of disturbance in Persia nd Baluchistan. The forecast predicts dry eather in the north-west and no change in the orth-east of India. Scattered falls may occur the Central Province.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17th OF APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 17th April, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud still persists in the uth-east Punjab and skies are clear or lightly ouded elsewhere. The air is slightly damper in the uth eastern districts. Temperature is equal to the verage.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded the south and clear or lightly clouded over the st of the division. Humidity and maximum temerature are nearly equal to the average; the miimum is in excess at Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately cloud- in upper Sind and clear of lightly clouded in ther districts. Humidity is normal. Maximum emperature is in excess at Karachi; the minimum above the average at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—kies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is lightly above the average in south Kathiawar. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to oderately clouded. The air contains the usual mount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect t Raipur; night temperature is in excess at most tations.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0·55" of rain. kies are clear or lightly clouded. The usual mount of moisture is present in the air. Night mperature has fallen and is now below the average the area of rainfall.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum ports 0·55" of rain during thunderstorm. Skies are ghtly to moderately clouded in the south Bombay eccan and Hyderabad. The moisture in the air is her equal to or below the average. Temperature th during day and night is in excess at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Rainfall associated with dust thunderstorms has been light or moderate in the th Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan and on south Malabar Coast. Very light showers have been recorded in south Berar and Ceylon. Skies moderately to heavily clouded in the Central vinces and south United Provinces. Condition somewhat unsettled on the Malabar Coast.

Light local showers are likely in the south Central vinces, the south Bombay Deccan and possibly the west Coast to the south of Mormugao.

ppended is Wednesday's report of the Meteoroical Reporter for Western India based obserion taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
shire (16th)	79·8	72·0	...	9·82
a	87·3	72·8	...	3·14
mat (16th)	89·3	77·1	...	6·63
ltan	99·3	73·0	...	2·88
walpindi	89·4	61·4	...	7·87
hore	99·9	68·2	...	3·65
[illegible]	100·3	72·0	...	3·49
bala	[illegible]	66·9	...	3·18
hi	101·0	73·3	...	4·07
[illegible]	103·0	76·0	...	4·00
npuri	105·3	76·1	...	3·84
na	107·5	76·5	...	1·17
wnpore	105·2	77·9	...	3·97
anabad	103·1	77·0	...	2·27
cobabad	102·6	76·3	...	0·85
rachi	95·0	72·0	...	0·28
mer	98·4	78·2	...	0·98
pur	101·2	71·6	...	2·87
san	106·6	80·6	...	1·01
uj	101·5	72·0	...	0·00
arka	85·6	76·7	...	0·08
aval	83·1	73·9	...	0·00
ko	101·1	67·0	...	0·01
avnagar Par	102·5	74·5	...	0·02
rat	101·4	76·1	...	0·00
medabad	104·1	?	...	0·00
sa	103·3	75·4	...	0·00
emach	100·9	74·0	...	0·30
dore	101·6	71·1	...	0·61
bulpore	103·3	77·3	...	6·05
ugor	101·8	77·1	...	2·76
angabad	104·1	79·4	...	2·82
andwa	106·7	80·6	...	1·96
ola	107·2	81·6	0·02	2·53
raoti	105·8	84·3	...	3·91
gpur	102·6	81·8	...	8·02
anda	...	...	...	...
ipur	97·7	75·6	...	3·79
mbay	91·2	78·4	...	0·27
tnagiri	95·8	78·9	...	0·56
rmugao	92·5	72·7	0·55	3·35
rwar	...	...	...	...
legaon	107·9	78·1	...	3·04
mednagar	103·6	78·0	...	2·06
ona	104·5	72·3	...	2·58
olapur	104·8	72·1	...	2·34
japur	99·2	71·3	0·09	1·17
lgaum	96·8	65·5	0·55	1·86
rangabad	103·4	68·2	...	3·92
isamabad (Indur)	103·4	78·2	...	4·02
yderabad	101·8	79·7	...	3·79
angalore	91·3	78·3	...	3·50
alicut	92·8	79·1	...	5·21
ochin	93·7	77·3	0·26	13·98
olombo	90·0	74·5	0·02	33·07
asulipatam	92·3	76·7	...	7·75
ellary	105·0	77·8	...	0·82
uddapah	105·7	83·6	...	2·30
adras	98·5	77·5	...	21·89
angalore	94·8	67·3	...	3·58
oimbatore	99·4	77·8	...	5·62
richinopoly	102·1	78·3	...	12·11
egapatam	92·0	83·0	...	50·79

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 17th April, was 29·933 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR F. R. CADELL. V. D.

Bombay, 18th April.

278. Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Headquarters immediately.

279. Meeting—The Annual Committee meeting of the B. V. R. Rifle Club will take place at Headquarters at 7 p.m. on the 24th instant.

All members are requested to attend.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt, B. V. R.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 25 years.

How to Feed Baby.

Practical Advice to Mothers and Nurses.

In the dark ages people used to imagine that cows' milk, if properly diluted and sweetened, was practically the same thing as human milk. To-day everybody knows that even the best cow's milk is very far from being an ideal substitute for human milk. A great many babies cannot take it at all, and those which seem to thrive on it are not nearly so strong, healthy and well-developed as they should be.

Happily, Science has now discovered a way of changing cow's or buffalo's milk and other substitutes for human milk into a fluid which is as nearly like mother's milk as is humanly possible.

THE NEW WAY OF BOTTLE FEEDING.

All you have to do is to prepare baby's feeds of diluted and sweetened cow's milk (or buffalo's milk) in the usual way, and then add a few grains of a greyish-white powder which can be obtained from all chemists under the name of Albulactin.

It seems difficult to believe that these few grains of powder should make all the difference between feeding your baby properly and feeding him improperly. Yet scientists and physicians assure us that this is so, and we have abundant proof of the fact in hundreds of cases of babies who have thriven on this new mixture as perfectly as if they had been fed at the breast.

BABIES SAVED FROM DEATH.

One of these babies weighed only 1 lb. 12 ozs. at birth. "He was a mere skeleton," writes the mother, Mrs. Ajello, Regent's Park, London, N.W., 'his thighs being scarcely larger than my finger.

"We could not find a food to agree with him, although we tried almost everything. Finally, a friend begged us to try Albulactin. We saw a change for the better before the first day was out, and at the end of a week he had gained 1 lb. in weight. Now, at the end of six months, he is a very healthy boy, thoroughly happy and contented, has firm flesh, and weighs 12 lbs. 8 ozs."

HOW TO OBTAIN ALBULACTIN.

No mother who has to feed her baby artificially should fail to give him the benefit of this great discovery—Albulactin, which can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars throughout India. A valuable book, entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health," giving full information on these all-important subjects, will be sent, free, to every mother who writes for it to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), P.O. Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Egypt" April 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" with the English mails of the 5th April, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Harvey, Mr. J. A.
Walker, Dr. G., Mrs., nurse and infant.
Joseph, Mr. E.
Gaekman, Mrs.
Howest, Major H. de V.
Smith, Miss B.
Roberts, Miss N.
Johnson, Mr. M.
Bartlett, Mr. L. S. Mrs.
Sen, Dr. S. K.
Thomson, Miss.
Martin, Miss D.
Mitchell, Mr. J. H.
Thorne, Miss H. M.
Wood, Mrs. W.
Sillem, Lt. Col. A. F.
Cocksday, Lt. W. G. C. Mrs. Miss and child.
Paton, Mr. D.
Leeson, Mr. A.
Smith, Mr. D.
Cooper, Mrs. M.
Mrs. Bader's Ayah.
Whittemore, Miss L. M.
Marsden, Mr. Young.
Preston, Mr. K.
Smith, Miss F. A. L.
Haskard, Capt. J. Mrs.
Mr. Gregson's nurse.
Baker, Mrs. child & inft.
Hosker, Mr. F.
Rao, Mr. G. S.
Row, Mr. R. M.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Jackson, Mr.
Hughes, Capt. F. L.
Douglas, Col. M. W.
Sloir, Mrs. C. L. O.
French, Mr. C. T.
Hawkins, Mr. F. G.
Godden, Mr. J. W. M. and Mrs.
Campbell, Mr. H.
Yusuf, Mr. M.
Bird, Mr. F. A.
Risley, Capt. C. G.
Howard, Capt.
Collum, Lt. J. A. Mrs.
Ponsonby, Mr. H. W.
Nicholls, Major H. M.
Wheally, Mrs.
Fitch, Miss B.
Kincaid, Mrs.
Forbes, Lt. Col. G. F. R.
Gregson, Mrs. and infant.
Anderson, Mr. J. P.

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Hindmarsh, Mr. T. A.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Longridge, Capt. J. A.
Trydell, Mrs. and child.
Bertram, Miss.
(Ingram) nurse,
Mrs. Crosthwait's maid.
Lt. Col. G. D.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Jacob, Major A. L.
Crosthwaite Capt. J. S. and Mrs.
Picton, R. E. Lt. Col. R. E.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Apr.		h m	ft. in.	Apl.		h m	ft. in.
S	13	m	8 51	23 10	13	m	3 8	19 9
		a	9 27	25 11		a	2 41	19 1
S	14	m	9 36	25 1	14	m	3 37	18 9
		a	9 57	26 7		a	3 26	18 6
M	15	m	10 16	26 3	15	m	4 5	17 8
		a	10 27	27 1		a	4 7	18 0
TU	16	m	10 54	27 3	16	m	4 33	16 9
		a	10 57	27 6		a	4 46	17 7
W	17	m	11 31	28 2	17	m	5 1	15 10
		a	11 28	27 9		a	5 23	17 6
TH	18	m	0 9	28 8	18	m	5 31	15 1
						a	5 59	17 8
F	19	m	0 1	27 9	19	m	6 3	14 8
		a	0 48	18 11		a	6 35	18 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Apl. 13	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 24m	Sunset	6h 56m
" 14	(Sunday)	"	6h 23m	"	6h 56m
" 15	(Monday)	"	6h 22m	"	6h 56m
" 16	(Tuesday)	"	6h 21m	"	6h 56m
" 17	(Wednesday)	"	6h 21m	"	6h 57m
" 18	(Thursday)	"	6h 20m	"	6h 57m
" 19	(Friday)	"	6h 19m	"	6h 57m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 17th, 5h. 10-2m. p. m.; First Quarter, 24th, 2h. 17-2m. p.m.; Full Moon, May 1st. 3h. 49-4m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 9th, 3h. 26-1m. p.m.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

MASTER OF PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

Dr. A. J. Mason, who resigns the Mastership of Pembroke College, Cambridge, in order to devote himself to Church work, belongs to a well-known Nottinghamshire family, being a son of the late Mr. G. W. Mason, of Morton Hall, near East Retford. He was a protege of Archbishop Benson, from whom he received all his ecclesiastical preferment, including the residentiary stall which he still holds in Canterbury Cathedral. Dr. Mason is not only a distinguished classical scholar, but a theologian of eminence, whose book on the "Faith of the Gospel" has been a suggested substitute for Paley.

A WOOD FAMINE.

The famine in coal reminds one of the fact that during the Zulu war of 1879 there was a much more pronounced scarcity of fuel in the capital of Natal. At that time there was no railway, and coal was still an unknown quantity; the sole fuel was wood chopped in the forests and bush surrounding the capital, and to convey this to market entailed the services of the ox-wagon. There was a complete dearth of the latter, as they had nearly all been commandeered by the Imperial Government for the conveyance of supplies to the front. The consequence was up went the price of wood, and as much as £20 was paid for a wagon-load of three tons! Luckily for us, coal is not yet £6, 13s. 4d. a ton, but "you never cantell."

LAW AND ORDER OF MERIT.

The appointment of Sir Joseph Thomson to the Order of Merit, which adds to the number of eminent men of science in the Order, serves to remind the "Law Journal" that the law has no representative among its nineteen members. Literature and scholarship are represented by Lord Morley, Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. Thomas Harday, and Professor Henry Jackson: the diplomatic service by Lord Cromer and Mr. James Bryce; science by Lord Rayleigh, Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, Sir William Crookes, and Sir Joseph Thomson; art by Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema; and music by Sir Edward Elgar. Is there, asks our contemporary, no lawyer with a life-long record of eminent service in the field of jurisprudence who is worthy of being included in the Order?

IRISH LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Irish Literary Society of London, which is now in its twentieth year, has for its new president, Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves, M.A., the poet and song writer. Mr. Graves succeeds another well-known writer, Mr. R. Barry O'Brien, one of the founders of the society, who filled the office president for very many years since the retirement of Mr. Stopfort Brooke. The first president of the society was the late Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, and to him succeeded Mr. Brooke. The retirement of Mr. Barry O'Brien, which is much regretted, does not, however, mean the abandonment of his varied literary interests.

"CHEMISTRY OF THE BOOT."

The "Lancet" is disturbed to find that a whole laboratory of chemicals may occur in the boot: Not a few people have found after a hard day's work or exercise that their socks are stained a deep yellow derived from the chromates used, amongst other things, to give a rich tone to the leather. Chromates are poisonous salts. There may be other mineral substances present which are not so easily disclosed in a domestic way, but which readily appear on analysis. Thus may be found salts of lead, tin, aluminium, iron, and even the glucose which is used to assist in the preparation of the leather from the hide, but which, perhaps intentionally, has escaped elimination. The subject, our contemporary thinks, is one which might attract more attention at the hands of our hygienic authorities than it appears so far to have done. But meantime there does not seem to be much to alarm the wearers of boots.

ARRIVAL OF THE WHEATEAR.

The wheatear, usually the first of the summer migrants to reach English shores, may be looked for now on the golf links and downs of the South Coast. Stragglers have already been observed in various places, though the "migration proper" will probaby not take place for two or three weeks yet. The wheatear is a conspicuous little bird in its black and white and bluish-grey plumage, and is a great favourite with those who are attracted to uncultivated wastes and barren uplands, where it is an unfailing summer companion. The chiff-chaff, also an early arrival, has been heard in Sussex, and probably also in other southern counties. This species arrives in thousands on our shores, generally during the first week in April, and by the middle of the month their familiar note is heard all over the country.

MAGPIES IN LONDON.

We have had shoals of letters about magpies in London. "H. B. W," tells us that three or four of these birds have frequented St. James's Park and the Green Park within recent years. In 1908 there was a nest not far from Piccadilly, and in 1909, one at the same place and another on the north side of the lake in St. James's Park. The species, this correspondent says, also occurs in Regent's Park. Another correspondent, "A. L. S.," writes that there has been a magpie in Kensington Gardens for some years. It is very tame and has many friends among frequenters of these gardens, where it is generally to be seen in the trees or on the grass between the Kensington Palace Hotel and the Broad Walk. "East Sussex" believes there is more than one record of a magpie having turned up at Grap's Inn, much to the consternation of the rooks which dwell there. In view of its egg-stealing propensities, the magpie, he adds, is not the most desirable of bird residents of the Metropolis.

LAMBETH DEGREES.

The Divinity doctorate with which the Primate has rewarded the learning and missionary labours of Archdeacon Moule will recall the curious privilege possessed by the Archbishops of Canterbury of conferring degrees in every faculty, even Music and Medicine. The privilege probably arose from the position which the English Primates formerly enjoyed as "perpetual legates" of the Pope, but has been confirmed by post-Reformation legislation. It is usual for the recipient of a "Lambeth degree" to wear the hood of the University to which the Archbishop belongs. Not content with this ancient prerogative, Archbishop Davidson now confers the degree of "Student in Theology" upon ladies, after a stiff examination equal to the standard required for theological honours at Oxford or Cambridge.

ALL MADE CLEAR.

A good China story is going the rounds. A lady missionary was taking tea with a mandarin's wives. The Chinese ladies examined her clothing, her hair, her teeth, and so on, but her feet especially amazed them. "Why," cried one, "you can walk and run as well as a man!" "Yes to be sure," said the missionary. "Can you ride a horse and swim, too?" "Yes." "Then you must be as strong as a man!" "I am." "And you wouldn't let a man beat you—not even if he was your husband—would you?" "Indeed I wouldn't," the missionary said. The mandarin's wives looked at one another, nodding their heads. Then the oldest said softly; "Now I understand why the foreign devil never has more than one wife. He is afraid!"

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING,

Bombay, 18th April.

129 Parades—Sunday, 21st instant.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will fire two series from the 10-inch B. L. Guns at Malabar Battery.

Parade outside the Upper entrance gate to Government House at 10 a.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

130. Parades—Saturday, 20th instant. 10-inch B. L. Gun drill at Malabar Battery.

Parade outside the upper gate to Government House at 5-30 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

125. Arms, return of—Members in possession of Arms, and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Headquarters at an early date.

128. Prize Distribution—The Annual Prize Distribution and dance will be held in Town Hall on Wednesday, 24th April 1912, at 9-30 p. m.

Admission by Ticket only.

Members of Corps are entitled to free tickets of admission for two ladies and one gentleman.

Extra tickets for a gentleman or lady Rs. 2 each.

Tickets can be obtained from Head Quarters.

Members are requested to take their tickets before 12 noon on the 24th April.

All members should wear Uniform, Mess Dress or Khaki and Forage Caps.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE TWO SERVICES.

"PASSING" OF THE NAVAL YEAR.

The naval year which finished its course just after the mail had left England, will take its place in history as one of far-reaching importance in matters of high policy affecting the senior service. The administration of the Navy has been greatly reformed; those who a year ago were primarily responsible for executing "the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom" have been called upon owing to automatic and other causes, to relinquish their stewardship, and a ceaseless agitation for a definite pronouncement of policy on relative strength has borne fruit, which gives indication of ripening into a two-keels-to-one standard in armoured ships. Practical recognition has been given to the need of making up leeway in the number of ocean-going destroyers at our disposal, and also to the urgency of additional cruisers for the protection of commerce. Both by the present Board of Admiralty and its predecessor, steps have been taken to promote the comfort and contentment of the personnel, and in this connection a review of the salient features of the past year would be singularly incomplete if it omitted to place on record the inquiry which is now being held into naval discipline and summary punishments. There are, however, still many rough places to be made smooth, more particularly in the commissioned ranks, which are suffering from long neglected anomalies and injustice in pay and promotion.

A PRACTICAL FIRST LORD.

An impetus to gunnery enthusiasm has been provided by the First Lord of the Admiralty having witnessed the Home Fleet at battle practice and squadron firing, which are designed to bring out the highest development attained in the science of gunnery. Mr. Churchill accompanied the fleet to sea in the battleship "Neptune," and had the great satisfaction of estimating the value of the fire-control system, which was maintained at the highest standard of perfection. Collectively, the battle practice results realised the most sanguine expectations, both in precision and accuracy. The First Lord, on the conclusion of this firing, was transferred to the battle-cruiser Invincible, a circumstance which is vested with significance in view of the trouble which has been experienced with this vessel's electrical training gear. As the result of the First Lord's visit to the Invincible, it is hoped he will be able to give an official assurance that her gunnery equipment is now efficient. Mr. Churchill, since assuming his present office, has interested himself in the work of reorganising the business of the Admiralty and redistributing the fleet, and has also found time between his Parliamentary and official duties to visit Government and private shipbuilding yards, to witness tactical exercises and firing, and to enjoy the unique experience for a First Lord of actually "going down to the sea" in a submarine. The torpedo branch is now looking forward to an opportunity of demonstrating its proficiency in the presence of the civil head of the Admiralty.

LEAVE IN THE HOME FLEET.

A very acceptable change has been made in the system of granting leave in the Home Fleet Divisions, when at Weymouth. The custom throughout the service has been to commence "long leave," such as the four days given at Easter, either at 1. p. m., or 4 p. m. This has prevented men who have to travel long distances from reaching their destination the same evening. In future the ships' companies in the Home Fleet, when leave is given at Weymouth will be divided into sections A and B., the former, which will consist of men travelling by the Great Western Railway, leaving by train shortly after 9. a. m., and the latter by the London and South-Western Railway at 10-50 a. m. Leave will also expire late in the afternoon instead of, as hitherto, during the forenoon, thus avoiding the necessity in many cases for men to start back overnight. Extra facilities will be granted to the Irish and Scotch parties. It is concessions like this that go far to promote a contented personnel.

EMPIRE DEFENCE AND WAR.

The address given at the Royal United Service Institution recently by Viscount Esher was full of pithy arguments in connection with the defence of Empire and it embodied principles which many of our leading statesmen and soldiers are fully agreed upon as being essential for the nation's preservation. The vast majority of people are of the same opinion as Lord Esher, that preparation for war is the high premium which every nation that is governed with wisdom and forethought, has to pay for insurance against likely disaster. Such preparation should be a complete as possible so that all the co-ordinated forces can be concentrated at the critical moment on the enemy. All these things have become cardinal and accepted facts by those who, either at home or in our Dominions beyond the seas interest themselves in the question of Empire, defence. What the more advanced thinkers are seeking light upon, is, how near we have arrived to the greatest essential of all, namely, co-operation in defence schemes. If the Council of the R. U. S. I. could arrange for some lucid discussions on this particular point they would be rendering a very great service to the fighting forces and their leaders. One agrees with Sir John French, who remarked that having arrived at a just appreciation of the problem, we must use the means at our disposal to the best advantage, and we think that the best way of knowing how to do this is by instituting the discussions suggested, and at which our colonies should be represented.

THE SHORTAGE OF ARMY HORSES.

Despite the temporary relief which mechanical transport promised to give to the seriousness of the horse supply, it is still at a stage that causes the gravest anxiety. The rapidity with which thousands of suitable horses have disappeared from this country since the advent of the mechanical vehicle, is startling. Our experts seem not to have been alive to the fact that some three or four years ago Continental powers were in precisely the same position that we are in now, and consequently they have since been snapping up every available animal as we released it from its old occupation by the introduction of mechanical transport. There seems little doubt but that we shall have to take up the problem of breeding horses for army purposes as a Government measure, and that from this point we must commence the creation of a horse reserve. There are various ways of doing this, and probably one of the best is the extension of the boarding out system. There are hundreds of small owners in every county who would be glad to acquire a horse for his keep and veterinary attendances, on the understanding that the authorities had immediate call on the animal in case of war. Trained to their work in the Army first, and then sent to the small owners afterwards, the horses would in most cases, be kept in a state of fitness for the hardships of a campaign until they reached the age-limit. This treatment would make them much more reliable than were the green brutes provided for our fighting troops during the South African War.

WAR OFFICE AND AVIATION.

Aviation industries in Great Britain most certainly require careful nursing, because the nation is so far behind in the race for superiority of manufacture that unless every possible stimulus is given to them we stand a chance of being very severely handicapped in future conflicts. A close examination of the Army Estimates reveals the fact that provision cannot be made for more than fifty or sixty machines during the year 1912-13, and it may be taken as fairly certain that the air-craft factory officials will fight very hard to retain control of the work which the building of these aeroplanes, etc., entails, for it is imperative that our aerial personnel should number amongst it many who are qualified to build and repair, in an expert manner, the flying corps' outfits. The question, therefore, arises as to the amount of encouragement, the private firms are likely to receive from the Government's building programme. To ignore them altogether, or to limit the orders placed with them for aerial craft to such a small number as not to be worth competition, is a policy fraught with great danger, for it would kill the industry, and that course Great Britain cannot afford to adopt at present. Before the matter is rushed into a stage, where mistakes in policy cannot be amended, it might be worth the while of the War Office authorities to call in to a round table conference all the leading British firms engaged in the manufacture of aeroplanes, to see if some plan cannot be mutually arranged.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverance to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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FINEST MIDLOTHIAN ROLLED OATS

A clean, tempting food, giving stamina—unrivalled for Breakfast.

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AS THE BEST PREPARATION OF OATS

STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES.

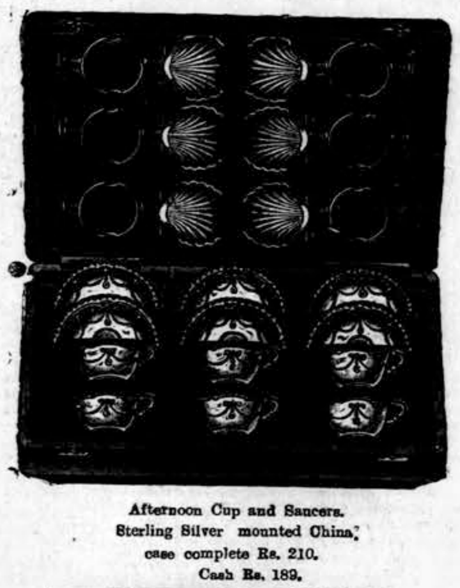
Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.

Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved glass 3½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3½ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.

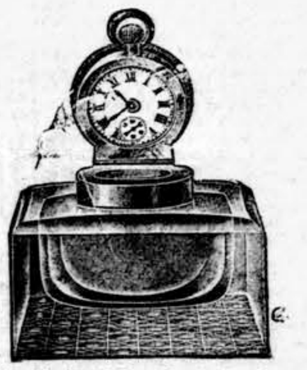


Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China, case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounted Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½ × 3 × 3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

Photo Frame Imperial Rs. 33-4. Cash Rs. 30. 6 5-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-8.



Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.

Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63.
" 2 " " 35-8 " " 32

Menu Card holders Rs. 10. Cash Rs. 9.

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It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia*, and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

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TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

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Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

The Unrivalled Killer!
Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get—
KEATING'S POWDER
Kills Fleas, Flies, Bugs, Beetles, etc.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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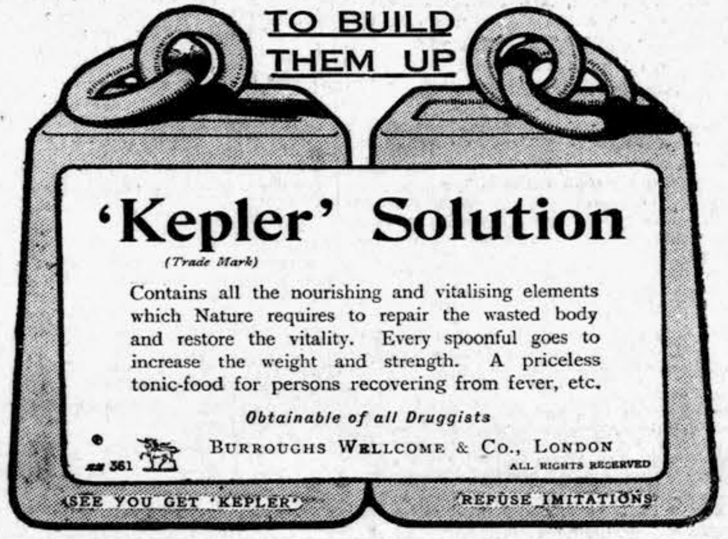

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors. "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., Fenchurch Street, London E. C.